

SELECTIONS

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

For the year 1866-67.

COMPLIMENTARY

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REPORT
ON THE
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TERRITORIES
COMPRISED WITHIN THE
Central India Agency
FOR
1866-67.

CHAPTER I.—*Introduction and General Observations.*

THE Second Report of the Political Administration of the Central India Agency is herein submitted, comprising the events requiring notice that have occurred in these territories during the year 1866-67.

The form of this Report and the order of the several classes of subjects treated in it will be similar to those adopted in the previous one; the Introductory Chapter being devoted to such general observations as suggest themselves for mention in connection with the occurrences of the period under report.

2. - The chief political event of general interest of the past year, as regards the Rulers of the States of Central India, was the grand Viceregal Durbar held at Agra during the month of November 1866, which was attended by Maharajah Sindhia, G. C. S. I., the Secunder Begum of Bhopal, G. C. S. I., the Maharajahs of Ooreha, Duttia, Chirkary, and Bijawur, and the Rajahs of Sumpthur and Chutterpore, and other Chiefs of Bundelcund.

3. The expense unavoidably incurred in attending on such occasions prevented many Chiefs at a distance from being present at this Durbar who would otherwise have made a point of being so, and this no doubt is the great drawback to such gatherings, the effects of which in most other respects are highly beneficial, as affording the Native Rulers, in addition to the opportunity of paying homage to the Queen's Representative, and, perhaps, receiving from the Viceroy's lips words of advice and encouragement, or, it may be, of reproof and warning, the means of comparing the condition of their own territories with that of other States, and especially of the districts administered by the British

Government, and of seeing with their own eyes the features of progress everywhere abounding in the latter, which they have no chance of witnessing, or, as a rule, of even acquiring any knowledge of, within their own limits or neighborhood.

4. The gratification afforded to the Chiefs generally by the late Dnrbar was, in the case of three of the principal ones of Bundelund,

* Oorcha. | Duttia,

Sumpthur.

known as the Treaty* Chiefs, somewhat marred by a feeling of mortification at the position assigned them with refer-

ence to some of the Princes of Rajpootana of modern creation, with whom they were brought in contact for the first time, and of whom they considered they should take precedence. The subject has since been under report to the Government of India, with the result of an increase of four guns to the salute to which the Chiefs of Oorcha and Duttia were previously entitled, but no definite decision has yet been given as to the exact position they are to occupy at future similar Dnrbars; the conflicting claims and pretensions of the several Chiefs concerned, doubtless, making the settlement of this point a delicate and difficult matter. .

5. In connection with the grand Dnrbar may be mentioned the visit paid by His Excellency the Viceroy at its close to the British Cantonment of Morar at Maharajah Sindhia's capital, which was a cause of extreme gratification to the Chief, who had long desired an opportunity of welcoming His Excellency at the seat of his Government and submitting to him there full details of his administration and establishments.

6. In addition to the increase to the salutes of the Chiefs of Oorcha and Duttia, already mentioned, the honor of receiving salutes

1. Rajah of Ajcygurh ... 11 guns.

2. Rawut of Rajgurh .. 11 "

3. Rajah of Nursingurh ... 11 "

4. Rajah of Nagode ... 9 "

from British ordnance has been extended to the four Chiefs named in the margin, who did not previously enjoy it; the salute of the Nawab of Baonee has been raised from 9 to 11 guns; and

that of the Chief of Jhabooa, of which he had been deprived for permitting an act of peculiar atrocity and cruelty to be committed in his territory, was restored at the end of one year from the date of its being stopped.

A salute of 17 guns has also been authorized for Maharajah Sindhia's adopted son and heir within the Gwalior territory.

7. The title of Maharajah, which had been long used by him, but apparently without due sanction, has been authoritatively conferred on the Chief of Bijawur, and the continuance of the honorary word "Bahadoor" in the official address of the Maharajah of Punna has been formally sanctioned.

8. The Maharajahs of Punna and Bijawur and the Nawab of Baonee have been empowered by special Sunnud to exercise supreme criminal jurisdiction within their limits, subject to the control of the Agent, Governor General.

9. There is little to add to the general observations in my last Report on the systems of administration in the various departments in force in the States of Central India; no change of importance that I am aware of having been made in this respect in any of them since that Report was written.

10. The Government of India has been informed of the projects of the Maharajah of Rewah for the improvement of the administration and condition of his State; but these projects have not as yet passed beyond the stage of profession, and I fear the Chief has neither the strength of will nor the resolution required to carry them out.

11. When at Gwalior, in the early part of the year, I was informed that orders had been, or were about to be, issued to facilitate the due execution of decrees by the Civil Courts and to improve the administration of the State Jails; but I have not since heard if this has been the case, and if so, if it has led to any satisfactory results.

12. There has been some small advance in the prospects of education in the Bundelcund States and elsewhere; and I am informed that Maharajah Holkar proposes to make a liberal allotment for the establishment of schools in the districts of his territory in connection with the new land settlement now in progress.

13. There is nothing under the head of public works under construction by the Native States to add to the notice thereof in Chapter II. of this Report.

Maharajah Sindhia has assigned Rupees 63,000 annually for outlay on such lines of road within the Gwalior territory as the Government of India may approve of and undertake to construct; but the sum is quite inadequate to provide for the great and crying wants of his State in this respect.

14. A careful enquiry as to the strength of the military forces maintained by the States of Central India has shown that the Return under this head in the last Report was not correct.

The results of this enquiry are given in the following numerical Table, which does not include Rewah and Bundelcund, the information regarding the States of that territory being still incomplete:—

	ORDNANCE GUNS.			ARMED FORCE.				Police.	Grand total of Troops and Police.
	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Total.	Guns.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.		
The Gwalior State	163	47	210	604	6,264	5,096	11,964	3,756	15,720
The States of Malwa (omitting the Gwalior Districts) ...	124	107	231	1,036	4,471	5,628	11,135	11,629	22,764
Totals	287	154	441	1,641	10,735	10,724	23,099	15,385	38,484

Of the large number of guns entered in this Return as serviceable a considerable proportion consists of dismounted pieces, which could not be made use of for field purposes; while of the remainder many are scattered in the numerous old forts all over the country, and would probably also be found generally useless if removed therefrom.

The armed force includes the Police of some States, there no distinction between them; but the Return does not show the

District and Road Police of the Gwalior State, which probably numbers 10,000 men, as stated in last Report.

15. If the Returns for Rewah and Bundelcund be taken at the

Ordnance (ser- viceable unservicable).	ARMED FORCE.				Police.	Grand total of armed force and Police.
	Gunners.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.		
829	2,607	13,816	37,515	53,938	16,753	70,751

numbers previously reported, the aggregate for the whole of the States under the Central India Agency will be as shown in the marginal Table, which, excepting the force entered under the head of Cavalry, is very much in excess of the numbers formerly stated.

16. The crops throughout the districts of the Central India Agency were, on the whole, favorable during the past year.

The early cessation of the monsoon rains damaged the khureef in some parts more or less, and the rubbee in some of the central districts of Gwalior suffered from an entire absence of the usual cold weather rain; but the general outturn for both seasons was far in excess of what it has been for some time past.

The price of food, however, still remains in many parts of the Agency as high, or nearly as high, as previously, and though there is no actual scarcity, there is doubtless, where this is the case, much privation and suffering among the poorer classes from the high prevailing rates.

17. The cost of labor continues to rise wherever works are in progress, and there is a special demand for it, and much serious inconvenience is experienced from its insufficiency, in Malwa especially.

The price of cattle and domestic animals of all descriptions, as well as of all the necessaries of life, has also risen vastly all over the country.

18. The cultivation of cotton during the past year has been much less than even in 1865-66, the uncertainty regarding the prices realizable for the staple and the high rates of grain and opium having led to its abandonment for that of the latter by many farmers.

19. The opium crop of the past season was a good one, and it is estimated that the number of chests that will be presented for weighment during the current year will be about 34,000, the amount of duty on which would yield Rupees 2,04,00,000 (£2,040,000).

20. The estimate for the 12 months of the present year (1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867) was 35,000 chests, but the actual number which paid pass duty during the 11 months ending 31st March 1867 was only 29,260, or 5,740 short of the estimate, of which 3,000 may fairly be ascribed to the reduction in the length of the year by one month.

The short exportation of the remaining 2,740 chests is considered to be due to the uncertainty of prices in China, which affected the

Bombay market, and led to there being little demand for the drug during a considerable portion of the period under report.

21. The Table in the margin gives the number of chests which

Year.	No. of Chests.	REMARKS.
1857-58	39,669	Rs. Duty 400 per chest.
1858-59	34,748	
1859-60	30,488	Do. 500 do. from 1st July 1859.
1860-61	43,057	Do. 600 do. do. 1st September 1860.
1861-62	33,719	Do. 700 do. do. 1st October 1861.
1862-63	46,875	Do. 600 do. do. 1st October 1862, at
1863-64	23,351	which it has since remained.
1864-65	31,932	
1865-66	34,193	
1866-67	29,260	
Average...	34,720	

have paid pass duty annually during the last 10 years, the average being 34,729; and it may be gathered from it that the cultivation has rather fallen off than increased during that period, though the enquiries I have from time to time made on the point have not led to that conclusion.

The crop is certainly in ordinary seasons a highly remunerative one to the producer; and as the land under opium cultivation pays a vastly higher revenue to the State than any other,

every encouragement is naturally given by the Native Governments and land-owners to the growth of the drug.

22. It may be observed that opium of the best quality only is exported to China, that of the second description being retained for home or local consumption, while the inferior sorts, termed "rubba," are sent to the Nizam's territory principally.

23. There is nothing to add to the information given in last Report on the subject of trade and traffic generally in these territories.

24. The opening of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to Khundwa in Nimar has been followed, as was to have been expected, by the divergence to that point of the most important portion of the traffic between Malwa and Bombay, which previously used the Scindwah route to and from the Presidency.

25. There were some time ago loud complaints from the merchants of the duties imposed by the Indore Durbar on the above traffic on the portion of the Simrole line, which is the direct road from Indore to Khundwa, within the limits of that State; but a modified tariff has lately been adopted and published, which, it is hoped, will prevent any substantial grounds for such complaints in future.

26. Should the pending territorial exchanges with this State be carried out as proposed, this line of road will be wholly free from the imposition of transit duties of any sort under the terms of the engagement Maharajah Holkar has entered into in connection with that measure.

27. The general health of these territories during the past year was decidedly good, and there was an almost entire absence of epidemic disease of any sort.

28. The public peace has been unbroken in these territories during the past year, excepting an attempt at local disturbance by a Thakoor of Sindhia's Jhansee District, named Gumbheer Singh, who set the Durbar authority at defiance, but, after two or three skirmishes with the detachments sent against him, was slain, with 10 followers, in the Duboh District on the 10th July 1866, and an outrage lately committed by Thakoor Motee Singh of Gagronee, who, with a band of men he had collected for the purpose, surprised that fort and carried off the widow of the late Thakoor, who resided therein under the surveillance of the Indore local officials.

29. In the former case the Thakoor complained that he had been ill-treated by the Gwalior Amils, and had been driven into rebellion by their exactions and oppressions, whereas the Durbar alleged that he had been guilty of several dacoities and highway robberies, and had refused obedience to its orders, and attempted an armed resistance to its authority, which left it no option but to attack and chastise him.

The villages of the Duttia State suffered most from the violent proceedings of this outlaw during his brief career, several of them having been plundered by him and his band; the injury inflicted on two of them amounting to nearly Rupees 15,000.

In one of his skirmishes with the Durbar troops previous to the occasion in which he met his death he had 12 men killed, while the Durbar force suffered a loss of seven in killed and wounded.

30. In the case of Motec Singh, the Thakoor's proceedings have had their origin in the confiscation by Maharajah Holkar of the guaranteed estate of Gagronee on the demise of the late Thakoor, which was concurred in by the Government of India, and the non-admission of his claim to succeed thereto as the only surviving male representative of the family.

The matter has been the subject of a late special Report to the Government of India, and need not be further enlarged on here.

I regret to say that Motec Singh has recently committed some further outrages on the Indore frontier villages, but it is hoped that the measures which this Office is about to take in communication with the Durbar will result in his submission or apprehension.

31. The map which accompanies this Report has been obtained through the courtesy of the Surveyor General of India, Colonel Thuillier, who has kindly arranged for its preparation in his Office.

CHAPTER II.—*Condition, &c., of the Native States.*

32. The Reports of the several Political Officers, which are appended, furnish an account

Political Agent, Gwalior (Appendix A.).

Do. do., Bhopal (Appendix B.).

Bheel Agent and Political Assistant (Appendix C.).

Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant (Appendix D.).

Political Agent, Western Malwa (Appendix E.).

Do. do., Bundelcund (Appendix F.).

Do. Assistant, Goonah (Appendix G.).

of the condition of, and of the events that occurred in, the States within their respective circles during the past year, and I will merely briefly review these Reports here.

INDORE RESIDENCY.

33. *Indore*.—My last year's Report gave a general account of the character of the Chief, Maharajah Tookajee Rao Holkar, G. C. S. I., and of the system of administration in force in, and the general condition of, this State; and there is little or nothing to add in the present Report on these points.

34. The new revenue settlement, which is still in progress, engrosses much of the Chief's time and attention. Ten only out of the 45 pergunnahs into which the State is divided have as yet been finally settled, and the leases have not been issued in all of them.

35. There is much difference of opinion on the subject of this settlement, and it is not easy to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to its real merits and demerits.

36. His Highness was good enough some time ago to explain to me in detail the basis on which he is endeavoring to carry it out, and the reasons which he believed had caused it to be viewed with dissatisfaction; and in illustration of these points he went over with me the settlement papers of some three or four villages, which were drawn up most clearly and creditably, and which certainly quite bore out his statements.

37. The gist of the latter is, that the new settlement is based on the actual measurement of the lands leased under it, as ascertained by careful survey in each case; and that, as the measure thus deprives both the Durbar local officials and the village Potails and cultivators of the profits they have hitherto been in the habit of deriving from the unassessed lands, sometimes of considerable extent and value, held by them, or under their control, and for which no rent has been paid or credited to the Government, all such lands having now been brought under assessment, it is naturally unpopular with these classes, and they have done their utmost to bring it into public discredit.

Another cause for dissatisfaction is stated to be the substitution of a fixed scale of remuneration for the village head-men and officials, instead of the irregular profits and perquisites they have heretofore enjoyed, which is regarded as an innovation, and is generally distasteful to this class of persons.

38. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the new settlement is viewed with alarm and distrust by most of those it chiefly affects, the feeling being that the policy under which it is framed has for its object, by taking advantage of the present high prices of all agricultural produce, to draw the largest possible amount of revenue from the people; and this feeling, it may be added, is not confined to the interested classes alluded to above.

39. In the districts of Khurgone and Rampoorra some of the ryots were induced through fear of the operation of the settlement to abandon their fields and homes, but most of them are stated to have since returned.

40. Maharajah Holkar has shown much readiness to hear and discuss personally with the Zemindars the representations urged on this subject, and His Highness has, in some cases, been induced thereby to authorize slight concessions being made to dissatisfied parties.

41. The cases of serious crime in this State during the past year reported to this Office number 32, as shown in the margin.

NATURE OF CRIME.	No. of Cases.
1. Murder	11
2. Gang dacoitee	9
3. Highway robbery	12
Total ...	32

There have been no attacks on the Government mail, and no instances of thuggee, suttee, or sumadh; and the only instance of disorder of a serious nature has been the recent outrage by Thakoor Motee Singh of Gagronee, already referred to in Chapter I., paragraphs 28—30.

42. The question of the territorial exchanges, which has so long been pending, is in the same position as noted in last year's Report; the difference of opinion between Maharajah Holkar and the Bombay Government as to the valuation of His Highness's lands in that Presidency, alluded to therein, being still undisposed of.

A new cause for probable further delay in this matter has arisen during the past year, one of the principal villages included in these lands having been attached by the local Civil Courts in satisfaction of a decree obtained against His Highness in the High Court of Bombay.

43. Three new schools have been established by the State during the past year, one, a female school, at Indore, which is attended by 43 girls.

The aggregate attendance at all the State schools numbers 1,000 pupils, besides those receiving instruction at private institutions.

44. The water works and aqueduct for supplying the city of Indore were completed and opened during the past year.

The mint has been recently inspected by an officer deputed by the Bombay Government for the purpose at Maharajah Holkar's request, and certain deficiencies reported by him to exist in the machinery, &c., are, it is understood, to be supplied, so as to render this costly institution efficient.

His Highness has entered into arrangements for the establishment at a large outlay of a spinning and weaving mill at Indore, and has obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the entertainment of three Europeans to set up and manage the same.

The survey and lining out of the projected road between Mehidpore and Jowra has been completed by Captain Miller of the Central India Horse, and it is hoped that the Indore portion of it will be pushed on by the Durbar and soon opened as a fair weather line.

45. The rains were not as favorable to agriculture during the past year in this State as could have been desired. They were too heavy and continuous at first and deficient at their close, and the khureef crops suffered more or less in consequence.

The rubbee crops were good. The cultivation and produce of opium and cotton were much the same as last year.

There was no epidemic disease in the districts, and the general health was satisfactory.

The revenues of Indore for the year under report have amounted to upwards of Rupees 32 lakhs, and the expenditure has been about Rupees 28 lakhs. The estimate for the current year under the new land settlement makes the receipts upwards of Rupees 41 lakhs and the disbursements about Rupees 30 lakhs.

The above does not include the khasgee receipts and disbursements, the former of which amount to about one-tenth of the khalsa revenue, while the expenditure is comparatively small.

46. The following Table contains certain general statistics of this State, which have been lately ascertained, and which, though not entitled to be regarded as exactly accurate, may be accepted as being sufficiently so to convey a general approximate idea of the population and the agricultural resources of the Indore territory :—

Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF			POPULATION.							IRRIGATION WORKS.					
	Pergunnahs.	Villages.	Houses.	Adults.			Children.				Number of agricultural cattle.	Wells.	Bowlies.	Ores.	Tanks.	Total.
			Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grand total.							
8,075	45	3,248	180,737	251,877	218,791	470,668	153,117	121,037	274,154	744,822	192,906	22,328	1,412	5,113	1,175	30,028

The foregoing shows an increase of population since Sir J. Malcolm's settlement of Malwa of nearly 40 per cent.

47. The city of Indore contains 10,731 houses and 73,598 inhabitants, of whom 56,730 are adults and 16,868 are children.

It is a place of much wealth, chiefly due to the manufacture and business of opium so extensively carried on in it, and which affords a livelihood, in one way or other, to many thousands of its inhabitants; but its sanitary condition has been shamefully neglected, and the Chief, though often advised on the subject, has as yet done nothing of a permanent character to improve it in this respect beyond the construction of the aqueduct for supplying it with water, already referred to, which will be a great source of comfort to the inhabitants.

48. The military force of this State, as ascertained from recent enquiries, is as noted in the margin, the number of guns including all in the forts and districts.

Guns, 94 pieces, of all sorts (many unserviceable).
 Gunners ... 687
 Cavalry ... 3,223
 Infantry and Nujeebs ... 5,006

49. *Dewas*.—The affairs of both the branches into which this Chiefship is divided have been carried on satisfactorily during the past year.

50. The Chief of the senior branch, Rajah Krishnajeo Rao Powar, having attained full age, was, under the authority of the Government of India, invested by me with the management of his territory on the 23rd March last.

51. The affairs of the junior branch continue to be conducted by the late Chief's Karbaree, Govind Rao Ramchunder.

NATURE OF CRIME.						No. of Cases.
1. Murder	...	...	...	...	...	2
2. Gang dacoiteo	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total						6

52. The Table in the margin gives the cases of serious crime that have occurred in both branches during the past year, which are few in number.

There have been no instances of thuggee, suttee, or sumadh, and no attacks on the Government mails.

53. There is nothing new to report in the administrative arrangements in either branch, and the Revenue Returns of the junior branch, as compared with those for the previous year, are shown in the Table in the margin.

	1865-66.	1866-67.	During 1866-67.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Receipts ...	2,59,000	2,67,723	8,723	.....
Disbursements..	2,24,800	2,33,596	8,796	.....
Surplus ...	34,200	34,127	.....	73

54. One new school has been opened in the senior branch during the year, the number in both being now 30, with an attendance of

nearly 800 pupils, or nearly 200 in excess of that shown in that year's Report.

55. The condition of the crops and the general health in this State

NATURE OF CROPS.	Proportion per cent.
Khureef grain crops	31
Rubbee ditto	38
Opium	15
Cotton	8
Sugar-cane	5
Total	100

were much the same as that noted in the case of Indore. The Tables in the margin show the proportion of the various descriptions of crops grown in this State and the general statistics of the population respectively as correctly as it has been possible to ascertain them; the increase of the latter since Sir John Malcolm's time being nearly 100 per cent.

ADULTS.			Children of both sexes.	Grand total.
Men.	Women.	Total.		
40,796	37,151	77,947	41,550	119,497
Of which Hindoos number ... ..			...	106,114
Mahomedans number ... ..			...	13,083

56. *Bagli*.—The Thakoor of this petty Chiefship, Sobhag Sing, died on the 10th June 1866, leaving no direct heir to the estate, but having made an adoption just previous to his demise,

the intimation of which, furnished to this Office, did not come to hand till after that event.

The circumstances were such as to warrant some suspicion as to the adoption having been genuine, but the result of an enquiry on the point instituted at once at Bagli showed that it really was so.

57. The Gwalior Durbar was for some time disinclined to admit that this was the case, and it then objected to the intervention at all of the British authorities in the question, on the ground that five-sixths of the Bagli estate are held by the Chief direct from the Durbar without British guarantee or mediation, the latter only extending to 14 villages out of the 83 of which the estate consists.

58. This statement was quite correct, but it has been proved beyond doubt that the successions to this petty Chiefship since Malcolm's time have been dealt with wholly by the British Government, apparently without any objection being raised thereto by the Durbar; and it is hoped that Maharajah Sindhia will agree to the continuance of this practice, and will recognize the adoption made by the late Chief, when the case can be disposed of without difficulty.

59. The management of the estate has been carried on satisfactorily, since the death of the late Thakoor, by his widow and Karbaree, the latter an old servant of the State for many years past.

GWALIOR AGENCY.

60. *Gwalior*.—The Report of the Officiating Political Agent (Appendix A.) conveys an unsatisfactory account of Maharajah Sindhia's present frame of mind consequent on the measures that were taken in February last for the reduction of the embodied and disciplined Najeef Force maintained by the State, and for obtaining the employment in the districts in their place of a reasonable proportion of the regular troops, as agreed to by His Highness when the Gwalior

Army was re-raised in 1860, instead of the whole, or almost the whole, of this latter force being permanently stationed at the capital, as had gradually come to be the case during the last three or four years.

61. A full and detailed Report of the circumstances referred to was furnished in the despatch noted No. 65½-170½, dated 15th March 1867. in the margin, and it is therefore unnecessary to enter into any particulars of them here.

* * * * *

64. I trust that when the dispersion of his force is carried out after the coming Dussehra, as agreed to by His Highness, the Maharajah will become more reconciled to the measure; the portion of the army still left at Gwalior being ample for every purpose, including parades, for which it can be needed there.

* * * * *

67. I can cordially endorse Colonel Daly's observations on the Maharajah's friendly personal bearing towards the Political Agent, adverted to in paragraph 13. I have always found His Highness accessible and courteous, and prepared to discuss most subjects in a pleasant way, and to listen with attention to the arguments addressed to him, though he may not admit their cogency, or be disposed to yield in matters in which he considers the intervention of the British Government or its officers unwarranted.

68. Colonel Daly's testimony, in paragraph 14, to Maharajah Sindhia's respect for the authority of the British Government, is quite in accord with my own experience on this point, as has on various occasions been brought by me to the notice of Government.

69. In paragraph 15 reference is made to the marriage festivities of the Chief's recently-adopted son, which are stated to have been taken but little real interest in by His Highness, though they were carried out with much pomp and at great cost.

The circumstances which are stated to have induced Sindhia to make an adoption were reported at the time, and are, I believe, true.

70. Rajah Dinkur Rao's visit to Gwalior, on the occasion of the marriage, for the first time for the last two or three years, has not yet been followed by the restoration of his jaghire village, which was confiscated for his non-attendance at the Adoption Durbar, 18 months ago, as was confidently anticipated by the Political Agent, and, I believe, the Rajah himself.

The courteous reception accorded him and the free intercourse to which he was admitted by the Chief certainly warranted this expectation, which, I trust, will yet be fulfilled.*

71. Colonel Daly reports that no change has occurred during the past year in the condition of the Gwalior territory. Order has nowhere† been broken; the presence of British garrisons at Morar and elsewhere and the effect of the movement of British

† Except in one instance, that of Thakoor Gumbheer Sing of Jigna, Jhansco, already referred to in Chapter L, paragraphs 28, 29.

* Since this Report was received, intimation has been given by Colonel Meade that the jaghire has been restored.

columns through the country in 1858-59 producing general quiet and preventing disturbance, though, he justly observes, such quiet does not signify good government.

The Zemindars are, however, on the whole, contented and prosperous.

72. There is stated to be some uneasiness about the renewal of the land settlement in some districts in which the present one will shortly expire; but it is not likely that any change beyond an increase of assessment will be made in what is now the established system of the State in this respect.

73. The revenue is much of the same amount as last year, upwards of a million sterling, and the treasury is believed to be well filled.

The receipts from the Gwalior districts in Malwa are increasing owing to improved facilities to traffic, while the contrary is the case in Esanghur, in which no such facilities exist, and which for the last 40 years has been the worst administered part of the State; the repeated change of the superior officials in it having produced no benefit to its fortunes.

74. The Maharajah has lately agreed to contribute Rupees 63,000 annually towards the payment of the cost of construction of such roads in his territory as may be undertaken by the British Government with his concurrence.

This sum is in addition to his annual payment of Rupees 12,000 towards the repair of the Agra and Bombay trunk road.

There has been much discussion for some time past about this question, and the result is not satisfactory; Sindhia's views on it not being of the liberal character that might fairly be looked for from the Ruler of a State possessing the resources and wealth of Gwalior.

75. Colonel Daly states that His Highness is alive to the advantage that would result to his capital from the construction of a link line of railway to connect it with Agra, and that he would contribute to the bridging of the Chumbul, as formerly promised by him, if the project were seriously taken in hand.

A suitable opportunity shall be taken of ascertaining exactly what the Chief's views and wishes are on these important points, and the result will be submitted to Government.

76. In paragraph 27 reference is made to Sindhia's disinclination to recognize the jurisdiction of the Rajpootana Agency International Court of Vakeels in cases of robbery occurring in his Neemuch districts, which border on, or are intermixed with, the States of that Agency.

I am aware that the jurisdiction* of this Court is most distasteful to His Highness, but as he himself agreed, after a protracted discussion some five years ago, to recognize it in respect of Neemuch, he was not, in my opinion, justified in disclaiming it in the case referred to.

77. The observations of the Political Agent in paragraph 28 regarding the "extradition of criminals" and the practical result of the

existing law on this subject as respects Native States are, in my opinion, deserving of serious attention.

This question was fully reported on to the Government of India No. 46-205A., dated 7th July 1866. by this Office in the despatch noted in the margin, and it is hoped that some change in the law, or the procedure held under it, may be authorized, as recommended therein, which will put an end to the inconveniences and dissatisfaction caused by the present system, under which, Colonel Daly observes, there is a tendency for "the British soil practically to become a harbor of refuge for the criminals of Native States," and "means are put into the hands of the worst class of their subjects to defy the authority of the Native Rulers."

78. Paragraph 21 of the Political Agent's Report refers to the position of the new Residency, as being at least two or three miles from the new barracks; but this must refer to the most distant of the latter. The site is within the limits of the cantonment as they stood before the recent extension, the ground having been specially given up for the purpose; and it could hardly have been better situated, unless, perhaps, within the present cantonment, which would have been inconvenient and objectionable.

79. In the same paragraph the appointment of an Agency Surgeon is advocated on grounds which may be deemed to merit consideration.

80. In paragraph 22 the importance with reference to Sindhia's tastes and feelings of the command at Morar being entrusted to an officer of special qualification as a soldier and in other respects is noticed by the Political Agent.

This is a point of the importance of which the Government of India is well aware.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

81. The Report of the Political Agent (Appendix B.) states that most of the Chiefs under his Agency have adopted the British Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes as their guides, in supersession of their so-called oral laws, and that complaints of oppressive conduct on their part have been less frequent during the past year than heretofore.

82. *Bhopal*.—The building at Bhopal intended by the Secunder Begum for the "Victoria" Girls' School is nearly completed, and Her Highness purposes establishing another school there for the upper classes and extending female schools to every pergunnah.

83. During the past year several serais have been constructed for the convenience of travellers, and roads have been commenced from the capital to Islamnugger and Raiseen. The Political Agent hopes to induce Her Highness to undertake the construction of the railway feeder road from Bhopal to Seonee, which has been for some time past under discussion, though she has hitherto declined to contribute towards this important work.

84. The water works for supplying the capital, which are under construction at the cost of Her Highness the Qoodsia Begum, will, it is hoped, be completed by the end of 1867. The water raised by these

works will be drawn from the middle of the lake, where it is of pure quality; much of the sickness at Bhopal being attributed to the use of that taken from the margin, which is defiled with filth of all kinds.

The comfort and convenience to the inhabitants from these works will be very great.

85. The Secunder Begum contemplates lighting the capital with gas, but the employment of "kerosine" will probably be found preferable. Fire-engines have also been procured from England for the town, and a further supply of them has been ordered.

86. Her Highness has had a house built at Sehore for her own use, which will facilitate her communications with the Political Agent.

87. Since her return from the Agra Durbar the Secunder Begum has devoted herself much more to the business of the State, and the administration is stated to have improved and to be conducted satisfactorily.

88. The revenue is steadily increasing, and amounts now to about Rupees 24 lakhs annually.

89. The chief products are cereals, cotton, and opium. The first are exported in large quantity to the various districts and marts around the Bhopal State, and the second to Bombay, where it fetches the same price as the Oomraotee staple. Opium is sent to Indore for weighment prior to despatch to Bombay.

90. Her Highness's son-in-law, the Nawab Oomrao Dowlah Bakee Mahomed Khan, returned recently from a pilgrimage to Mecca in a very infirm state of health, and has died since the Political Agent's Report was written. His death has been a great blow to Her Highness and her daughter, the Shah Jehan Begum.

91. *Rajgurh*.—The reconciliation lately effected between the Rawut Mottee Singh and his brother, Chief of Nursingurh, has not been as cordial and complete as was at one time anticipated, the Rawut's Mahomedan proclivities tending to prevent such a result.

It is hoped, however, that the matter still in dispute between them, the principal of which is connected with the sayer collections in their respective States, will shortly be finally disposed of.

92. Owing to the unsatisfactory state of feeling between the Rawut and his family and brotherhood, consequent on his alleged adoption of the Mahomedan faith, and certain proceedings of his in connection therewith, Mottee Singh has recently proposed to abdicate in favor of his eldest son. The circumstances which have led to this desire on his part are under further enquiry.

The honor of a salute of 11 guns has been conferred on the Rawut during the past year.

93. *Nursingurh*.—The Chief, Dewan Hunwunt Singh, is stated to have somewhat improved, and to take more interest than hitherto in the management of his State. Certain differences he has had with his son-in-law have been settled to their mutual satisfaction.

This Chief also has had conferred on him during the past year the honor of a salute of 11 guns.

94. *Kilchipore*.—This Chiefship continues to be well managed by Dewan Shere Singh, who is, however, becoming aged.

95. *Koorwai*.—The Chief, Nawab Nuzzuf Mahomed Khan, returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca during the past year, and is hoped to be managing his territory better than formerly, very few complaints being preferred against his proceedings.

96. *Muksoodungurh*.—The Chief is a badly-educated lad and mentally deficient. There is no hope of his being made much of.

97. *Mahomedgurh*.—There seems to be no hope for improvement in the management of this petty Chiefship under its present Ruler, Nawab Hafiz Kooly Khan.

98. *Basoda*.—Is managed fairly by its Chief, Nawab Unwur Ali Khan, but there have lately been some complaints against him.

99. *Patharee*.—The young Nawab, Abdool Kureem, who is stated to be intelligent and of good disposition, is about to attend the Sehore School.

There have been many complaints against the proceedings of his mother, who manages the estate for her son, and she has been warned to amend her administration.

100. *Iarawut*.—The Powar, Ramehunder Rao, is given to the abuse of intoxicating drugs, and his estate is grossly mismanaged.

101. The Gwalior districts included within the limits of this Agency are stated to be satisfactorily administered, but those belonging to Indore are not as well managed as they ought to be, and there is still great delay in getting replies from the local authorities.

102. *Seronge*.—Has lately been visited by the Nawab of Tonk. A new Amil has been appointed to its charge, who, it is hoped, will effect the improvements that are much required in this district. It still retains the reputation of affording harbor to all the bad characters of the neighborhood.

103. There is little to be said regarding the guaranteed Thakoors under the control of this Agency; some are quiet and respectable, and manage their estates well, but the reverse is the case with others.

Some of the class, who are minors, and the sons of others, are either already attending the Sehore School, or are to do so.

104. The attention of the Political Agent has been directed to the fairs held within the limits of the Agency, of which 10 are of considerable importance, the cattle and property that change hands at some of them being of the value of from two to two and a half lakhs of rupees. Five of these fairs take place during the month of May, and cholera having broken out at one of them from a deficiency of water, and men and animals being driven to drink from a dirty puddle, the Political Agent has induced the Chiefs to dig wells and adopt other sanitary arrangements, which, it is hoped, will prevent the recurrence of the disease from such a cause in future. It is, however, very desirable that the time

of holding these fairs should, if possible, be changed to the cold season, and efforts shall be made to effect this object.

105. The general health of the districts under this Agency during the past year was good, and they were free from cholera and other epidemics.

The crops everywhere were excellent, but, owing to the large exportation of grain to the neighboring districts, prices have not fallen as much as might have been expected, and the high current rates of food tell heavily here, as elsewhere, on Government servants and others with small fixed salaries.

The price of grain of all kinds is stated to have risen 20 per cent. and that of labor 60 per cent. in these districts during the last 10 years; but this is very much less than has occurred in many other parts of the Central India Agency.

106. *Bheel Agency*.—The Report of the Bheel Agent (Appendix C.) notices that life and property are more secure in the districts under the supervision of his Office than has been the case for some years past, which he attributes to the greater abundance of food and a decreasing tendency of the Bheels to plunder, as also to the capture, and subsequent transportation to the Andamans, of the noted frontier freebooter, Etia Naik of Mutwarh, and his gang, and the surrender of Ramlia of Hunwuntia, in Holkar's district of Taudla, a Bheel leader and outlaw, who was the reputed originator or perpetrator of every act of plunder or disturbance during the last seven years in the north-west corner of the districts of this Agency, where the conformation of the ground on the banks and in the neighborhood of the Mhye River and the character of wild classes inhabiting it furnish special facilities for a life of lawlessness and marauding.

107. The Return of Criminal Justice in this Agency shows only 18 cases of ordinary theft and cattle-lifting that have come before the Agent's Court during the past year; and the latter crime, which is very prevalent on the frontier bordering the Rajpootana territories, is stated to be on the decrease. There have been no cases of gang dacoitee, or of thuggee, suttee, or sumadh, and but one alleged instance of robbery of the Government mail, which proved on investigation to have been a got-up case, the mail being recovered.

108. The International Police under his Office is favorably reported on by the Bheel Agent, its services having been most useful in tracking up and bringing to justice some notorious thieves, which it has done without exciting the jealousy of, or eliciting a single complaint from, the Chiefs in whose districts it is employed, and in a way very creditable to the Native Superintendent, Premsookh.

109. There was no epidemic of cholera in the districts under this Agency during the past year. Fever was prevalent, as usual, for three months after the close of the rains. Small-pox, which is endemic, was general, and nine-tenths of the adult population are marked by it. Vaccination has been introduced, the people having no religious prejudice against it. The successful cases reported during the year, 337 out of 382, bear a very satisfactory proportion to the number of operations.

110. The retransfer to the Indore and Jhabooa authorities of the collection of dues on the Tandla and Pitlawud road, formerly under the management of the Bheel Agent, which was carried out during the past year at the urgent solicitation of Maharajah Holkar, has not been satisfactory in its results, there being much disagreement between the two Durbars on the subject of the arrangements connected therewith, which, with the peculations of the Karkoons employed, has had a mischievous effect on the traffic using this line.

111. *Dhar.*—The general administration of this State has been satisfactory, and the Chief, Anund Rao Powar, takes much interest in, and exercises a general supervision over, its affairs.

He is, however, stated to be more inclined to listen to a clique in the Durbar, who flatter him, than to be guided by the counsels of his useful and able Minister, Rughoonath Narain.*

* I regret extremely to have to record the death of this person by a railway accident on 26th June.

112. Some progress has been made in laying out fair weather roads in and about the town.

113. The schools, which include a female one, established by the Minister, are going on satisfactorily, and the dispensary, which will be noticed further hereafter, is much appreciated by the poorer classes.

114. *Jhabooa.*—The affairs of this principality have been creditably administered during the past year by the Chief, Gopal Singh, aided by Moonshee Jowalla Pershad, whose services to this State and its young Ruler have been very valuable.

The death, last January, of the Rajah's mother is stated to have caused much grief amongst the people, with whom she was very popular.

The Bheel tribes, who compose by far the greater part of the population of this State, have been well conducted during the year.

The dispensary is well attended, the Bheels coming, it is stated, from long distances to it for medical treatment. The vaccination operations were almost a failure from bad vaccine matter.

115. *Ali Rajpore.*—I regret to say there is no improvement in the administration of this State. The Maharana, Gungadeo, is a perfect slave to opium and spirits, and almost always intoxicated. He pays no attention to State affairs, and, so long as he has money to squander on the worthless characters around him, thinks and cares for nothing else. Entreaty and injunction from the Political Officer have been alike disregarded by this Chief.

The management of the State has for some time past been entrusted to an adventurer from Guzerat, against whose proceedings loud complaints are made by all classes.

No effectual effort has been made during the past year to reduce the large debts due by this principality.

Should such appear to be necessary, the circumstances of this State and its Chief will be reported on separately when the Bheel Agent has

had an opportunity, after the monsoon, of visiting it and personally informing himself of its condition.

At the close of the troubles caused by the late Waghnr rebellion in Kattiawar it was reported that certain of the principal rebels were in communication with some of the people of this State, and had taken refuge with them; but the fact was not established.

116. *Jobutl.*—This petty principality is well administered by its Chief, Runjeet Singh, who is reported to be always attentive to the Political Officer's advice.

117. *Mutwarh.*—The noted outlaw Etia Naik, whose capture has been already referred to, kept this petty estate, in which he resided, and the adjoining districts in a state of chronic disturbance. Since his capture matters have been more settled.

118. The condition of the Indore and Gwalior districts within the limits of the Bheel Agency has been satisfactory, though there have been the usual differences between the local authorities of the former and those of Jhaboos, and the Thakoors of Amjheera have refused to pay the fixed cesses for roads, schools, &c., the Gwalior Durbar has introduced into all its districts, and which it is, of course, quite warranted in enforcing.

119. The Bheels generally throughout the Agency have been wonderfully quiet, and certain Bhoomias, subjects of Dhar, who have shown for some time past a disposition to ignore the authority of that State, have been called to account, and have entered into new engagements, which, it is hoped, will put a stop to the disagreements and disputes to which this tendency on their part has given rise.

120. *Deputy Bheel Agency.*—The Reports of the Deputy Bheel Agent (Appendix D.) furnish information regarding the administration of the British Pergunnah of Maunpore and the State of Burwani and the Bhoomias and Indore districts within the limits of his charge.

121. *Maunpore.*—The administration has been satisfactorily conducted.

122. One hundred and twenty-four civil suits, of the aggregate value of Rupees 5,954, and 64 criminal cases, all of a trifling nature, were instituted or brought before, and were disposed of in, the Courts of the Deputy Bheel Agent and the Kamasdar during the year.

No heinous crimes were reported.

The conduct of the Police was satisfactory.

A garden has been laid out for the use of the prisoners in the Jail, which will supply them with vegetables in future.

123. The greater part of the land revenue of the pergunnah had not been collected when the year expired on 31st March, and cannot, therefore, be shown in the year's accounts. The balance uncollected on that date was Rupees 2,978-6-9, of which Rupees 191-0-6 was considered irrecoverable.

Of the other items of revenue there was an increase under the head of "Sayer," and a falling off under "Abkaree" and "Law and Justice."

The total receipts for the 11 months were Rupees 8,665-9-9, or, including the recoverable amount of the uncollected land tax, Rupees 11,453, against Rupees 11,295 during the full previous year.

The charges were Rupees 2,604, Rupees 611 less than the estimate, against Rupees 2,605 for the previous year.

Works of public improvement	...	...	Rs. 1,708
Cost of a Fire-engine	...	...	" 603
Contributions to Schools	...	...	" 322
Municipal and Miscellaneous	...	...	" 211
Advances repayable	...	...	" 1,250

Total, Rs. 4,094

The local funds receipts aggregated Rupees 419, and the expenditure amounted to Rupees 4,094, as shown in the margin.

124. Of the five schools now open in the pergunnah, one (at Maunpore) is maintained at the cost of Government, and the others are supported partly by private contributions and partly from the local funds. The experimental girls' school at Maunpore was closed during the year, the attendance having dwindled away to nothing. The total daily average of pupils at all the schools during the 11 months was 69, and the total cost of the institution Rupees 487, of which Rupees 50 was made up by fees realized. The inhabitants of Maunpore have expressed a desire for the establishment of an English school in the village, but there are no means of supporting such an institution at present.

125. The health of the pergunnah was good, and there were no epidemics.

A portion of the khureef crop was damaged from excessive rain, but the rubbee crop was good.

The conduct of the Bheel inhabitants was satisfactory.

The new land settlement, which has been sanctioned, is under report to Government.

126. *Burwani*.—The Deputy Bheel Agent's Report of the Rana's efforts to qualify himself for his desired resumption of the management is not satisfactory, though every assistance and opportunity have, it is stated, been afforded to him with this object by the Superintendent.

It is proposed to make over to him one of the pergunnahs for management by him as an experiment, and in the hope that it may induce him to take an interest in the duties of Ruler, in which he has hitherto been wholly deficient.

The conduct of the Bheel Naiks has been generally good, and the recent capture of the noted outlaw Bheema will have a most important effect in confirming the condition of order and improvement which now exists throughout the State.

The inhabitants generally are thriving and prosperous, and are well satisfied with the present administration.

The Bheel tribes, which formerly gave constant trouble, are now quiet and peaceable, and have settled down to agriculture in a manner hitherto quite foreign to their character and habits.

127. Three hundred and thirty-six civil suits, of the aggregate value of Rupees 18,790, and 37 criminal cases, none of a heinous nature, were tried in the local Courts and that of the Deputy Bheel Agent during the year. There were no cases of murder, or of the crimes connected with a belief in witchcraft, so common among the Bheel tribes, and the entire absence from the Returns of all offences of a serious nature is most satisfactory.

The conduct of the Police has been good.

The capture of the outlaw Bheema, already alluded to, after having set the law at defiance for upwards of eight years, is on every account an event of much local importance, and is stated to be due to the unceasing exertions of the Superintendent, Venkut Ram Bappoo, whose services in his present post have been most valuable to the State.

Another outlaw, of the name of Joozaria, who had long defied the Police, has also been lately captured.

The state of the prisoners under confinement in the jail has been satisfactory; some amongst them have been taught simple manufactures, which will reduce the cost of their maintenance, and instruction is afforded them in reading and writing.

128. The revenue continues steadily to increase, as will be seen from the comparative State-

Items of revenue.	Receipts during		Increase during 1866-67.
	1865-66.	1866-67.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land revenue ...	19,807	20,637	830
2. Sayer, &c. ...	3,961	4,864	900
3. Abkaree ...	10,811	11,282	441
4. Customs ...	20,974	26,160	5,186
5. Law and Justice ...	3,181	4,476	1,295
6. Miscellaneous ...	283	678	395
Totals ...	59,050	68,097	9,017

ment given in the margin, the increase during the year under report being upwards of Rupees 9,000, or more than 15 per cent. on the receipts of the previous year.

The income from the land was less than Rupees 14,000 three years ago, and its rise of nearly 50 per cent. within that period is a gratifying proof of the extension of cultivation that has since taken place, and of the improvement in the habits of the people which has led thereto.

The revenue from the land is at present collected on the khalsa system, but it is proposed to endeavor to carry out a settlement for 20 years on the same general principles as have been authorized for Mannpore, though not probably on so liberal a basis.

The Deputy Bheel Agent advocates the expenditure of a portion of the surplus revenue on works of irrigation, which have for some time been under consideration; and this shall be authorized as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made for their proper construction.

The expenditure was Rupees 56,215 against Rupees 62,202 during the previous year, and within Rupees 800 of the sanctioned budget.

129. Eleven new schools were opened during the year, which, added to the same number which previously existed, make up 22* altogether, of which two are for females. The total average daily attendance was 394, and the total cost of the institutions Rupees 2,554, of which Rupees 2,126 was paid by the State and Rupees 428 from other sources.

* English	...	...	1
Oordoo	...	...	1
Hindee	...	...	7
Bheel	...	...	8
Aheer, &c.	...	...	3
Girls'	...	...	2
Total	...	...	22

It is proposed to obtain the services of a competent English Master for the school at Burwani and to establish scholarships in the principal of these institutions, which will add to their prestige and usefulness; the cost of these measures and of the appointment of two Assistant Masters to the school at Burwani and Rajpore, which is also recommended by the Deputy Bheel Agent, being Rupees 780, which shall be sanctioned.

The benefits that may be expected to accrue to the State from the extension of the means of education amongst its wild inhabitants fully warrant the outlay under this head, and the Deputy Bheel Agent deserves every encouragement in his efforts with this object.

130. The expenditure on public works was Rupees 9,365, as shown in the margin.

	Now works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Civil Works.</i>			
Buildings, &c. ...	782	1,464	2,246
Communications ...	6,697	422	7,119
Totals ...	7,479	1,886	9,365

The lines of the detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps on duty at Burwani requiring renewal, it is proposed to rebuild them on a more suitable site, which will be authorized.

The experiment of sowing teak seeds on the road side has not as yet succeeded, and it is believed that the

seed is destroyed by the white ant before it can germinate.

131. There are some long-standing disputes as to the boundaries of their respective limits between the Indore and Burwani States, which the aggressive tendencies of the former have made a subject of much uneasiness in the mind of the Rana. It is hoped that the measures that have been already taken and those in contemplation will result in the early settlement of the more important of them.

132. The last rainy season was unfavorable to the khureef crop, one-fourth of which was lost.

The Deputy Bheel Agent furnishes the result of enquiries made by him as to the yield of the land under cultivation and the value of the same in this State, of which an abstract is given in the margin. He considers that the produce is far less than the requirements for the actual consumption of the people, but is unable to explain how or whence the deficiency is supplied.

Total number of beegahs under cultivation.	Yield of 16 dif- ferent kinds of grain, &c.	Value in Rupees.
	<i>Maunds.</i>	
47,705	119,628	2,27,214

Tillee, cotton, huldee, and opium are exported to the value of about half a lakh of rupees, and a great many of the inhabitants doubtless obtain a subsistence by the sale of cattle, timber, and grass; but the proceeds from all these sources combined would not suffice to cover the cost of sufficient importations of grain to meet the deficient produce of the State itself in the above respect.

The statistics required for the formation of an accurate opinion on a question of this nature are not probably as yet obtainable in this State, and it is further to be borne in mind that many of the Bheel inhabitants live in a great measure on jungle grains, fruits, and other produce, which would considerably reduce the aggregate food requirements of the State.

133. The following Tabular Statements abstracted from the Deputy Bheel Agent's Report furnish some statistics regarding the population, &c., of this State:—

POPULATION.

CLASSES OF WHICH COMPOSED.				Adults.			Children.			GRAND TOTAL.
				Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1. Bunniahs	...	...	...	832	924	1,756	579	438	1,017	2,773
2. Cultivators	...	...	...	3,299	3,534	6,833	2,621	2,005	4,626	11,459
3. Bheels	...	...	...	743	835	1,578	649	579	1,228	2,806
4. Other classes	...	...	...	2,003	2,337	4,340	1,522	1,217	2,739	7,079
Totals				6,877	7,630	14,507	5,371	4,239	9,610	24,171

Number of Per- gunnahs.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.				Number of Houses.	NUMBER OF CATTLE.					
	Khalsa.	Farmed.	Enam.	Total.		Horses and Mares.	Donkeys.	Agricultural cows, bul- locks, buf- faloes.	Sheep and goats.	Grand total.	Estimated value at present prices.
4	149	21	20	190	5,073	843	328	41,213	3,885	46,209	Rupees. 6,72,517

The area of the State being about 3,000 square miles, the above Return shows the population to number only eight persons to the square mile; but it has been of late gradually increasing, the increment during the past year being stated at 500 souls, or about 2.14 per cent.

134. Sanitary and other measures have been adopted in the towns of Burwani and Rajpore, which have improved their healthiness, and efforts are being made to extend them throughout the districts. The general health during the past year was good, and there were no epidemics.

135. The Deputy Bheel Agent speaks in high terms, in which I cordially concur, of the excellent management of the Native Superintendent, Venkut Ram Bappoo, to which this State is chiefly indebted for its present prosperous condition.

136. The Reports on the Bhoomias and the Indore districts within the limits of this Agency do not call for any special notice here.

137. *Western Malwa Agency*.—The Report of this Agency (Appendix E.), which is from the pen of Captain Martin, of the Central India Horse, who was in temporary charge at the period fixed for its submission, is accompanied by that of the Superintendent of Rutlam on the administration of that State.

138. The territories comprised within the limits of the Agency are shown in the margin, and include

24	Pergunnahs	of Gwalior.	the estates of 15 petty Chiefs, which
21	Ditto	of Indore.	are under the guarantee of the British
4	Ditto	of Jhalra Patun.	Government.
3	Ditto	of Dewas.	
1	Ditto	of Tonk.	

State of Jowra.

Ditto of Rutlam.

Ditto of Seclamow.

Ditto of Sillana.

139. There is little or no friendly intercourse or communication between the Chiefs, and nearly all international

or interjurisdictional cases are referred to the Political Agent for settlement.

The existing security to life and property is wholly due to the influence and authority of the British Government, as exercised through its local Political Officers, for, if deprived of its support, none of the Chiefs would possess the power to ensure such security, even within their own limits.

140. The Gwalior Sursoobah, Ram Rao, who administers the extensive districts of the house of Sindhia in Malwa, is highly spoken of by the Officiating Political Agent; and having known him intimately for the last 16 years, I can fully endorse the favorable opinion recorded of his character and ability, which is shared by every British Officer who has been brought into official relations with him.

In his last year's Report Colonel Daly wrote in strong and well-deserved terms of the defects of the administration of these districts; but it is due to the Sursoobah to state that the responsibility for these defects lay with the Durbar, and its policy in such matters, and not with the local officer, whose authority has always been altogether insufficient for the weighty charge entrusted to him, and who, so far as the present incumbent is concerned, has always, within my experience, striven to perform his duty to his Chief and the people under his care, as well as to act as advised by, and to meet the requirements of, the British Political authorities in all matters referred to him by them.

During last cold season the Naib Dewan made a lengthened tour through the whole of these districts, and drew up a full and carefully-prepared Report of their condition and wants for the Maharajah's information, which, it is hoped, will be taken into consideration and be acted on by His Highness under the advice of the Officiating Political Agent, Colonel Daly, whose experience of their requirements from personal observation of these districts during the last two years will doubtless be of much use in securing such a result.

141. The administration of the Indore districts is fairly conducted, and their internal affairs give no trouble to the Political Officer, as noticed in previous Reports. Ordinary business is transacted with commendable expedition.

142. *Jowra*.—The administration continues to be carried on by the Kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan, under the general supervision of the Political Agent, in an intelligent and satisfactory manner.

The system established by the late Chief has been in no way departed from, and is faithfully worked by the Kamdar, who is loyal, industrious, and upright, and a thorough man of business.

143. The young Nawab, Ismail Khan, who is now 14 years of age, is progressing fairly in his English and other studies.

His disposition is kindly and promising, and though of weak frame, he is active and sits his horse well.

144. The revenue of the State is about eight lakhs, and the Kamdar hopes to have all the existing debt cleared off in two years.

145. The town of Jowra is conspicuous for its cleanliness, good roads, and generally prosperous appearance. It possesses a good and well-attended school, and an excellent dispensary, presided over by an efficient Native Doctor trained in one of the British Medical Colleges.

146. The improvement of the communications in the State is not neglected by the Kamdar, and the construction of the Jowra portion of the road from the town to Mehidpore, lately marked out by Captain Miller, of the Central India Horse, has been energetically taken in hand.

The opening out of the new line between Mhow and Neemuch which passes by the town of Jowra will be of immense commercial importance to it as well as the State generally, and it is understood that a suitable contribution will be paid by it towards this work.

147. The Report advocates the guaranteeing to the Kamdar a life pension from the State on the Nawab's attainment of his majority if his administration prove satisfactory; but it appears to me that the time has not yet arrived for considering his claims to such a provision.

148. *Rutlam.*—The Report of the Superintendent contains full particulars of the administration of this State during the past year.

149. Two thousand six hundred and seventy-nine civil suits, including those pending at the close of the previous year, of the aggregate value of Rupees 1,66,534, came before the State Courts, of which 2,486 were disposed of and 193 remained pending at the close of the year. The average value of each suit was Rupees 62, and the average cost of conduct $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There were 69 cases of appeal to the Court of the Superintendent from the decisions of the Subordinate Courts, in 47 of which the latter were upheld; 22 cases of appeal remained pending at the close of the year.

There were no appeals from the orders of the Superintendent's Court.

Two thousand six hundred and nine offenders were disposed of, as				shown in the margin, by the State Criminal Courts during the year. Some explanation appears to be called for regarding the large number of dismissals, which aggregate nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole.
Imprisoned	...	...	48
Flogged	...	...	35
Fined	...	...	343
Outlawed	...	...	39
Released on security	...	...	225
Dismissed	...	...	1,919
Total	2,609	

The character of the Police is stated

to have improved, and their conduct is described as having been satisfactory.

STRENGTH.			Annual cost.
Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	
68	371	439	Rupees. 43,521

The strength and cost of the force are shown in the margin.

A new and suitable jail has been provided, which will admit of the prisoners being employed on in-door labor.

The Table in the margin shows the number and cost of the prisoners in jail during the year.

150. A portion of the khureef crops suffered from the early cessation of the rains, but the rubbee was good, with the exception of opium, of which about one-fifth was lost.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS						Average daily number of prisoners in Jail.	Average cost of each prisoner.
Remaining at end of 1865-66.	Admitted during 1866-67.	Total.	During 1866-67. Discharged or transferred.	Died, &c.	Remaining at end of 1866-67.		
53	102	135	72	1	62	46	Rs. 78

The land revenue was, however, realized without difficulty, excepting a balance of Rupees 17,940, which remained uncollected at the close of the year, but most of which has since been paid up.

151. A 10 years' settlement has been made in 16 villages of the State, the survey of which had been completed, which is stated to be satisfactory to the people and highly advantageous to the State, the increased assessment realized under it being the large sum of Rupees 29,328, or an advance on the former jumma of 50 per cent.

A similar settlement is proposed to be carried out in 21 more villages when their survey is completed, and a further addition to the means of the State is anticipated from bringing under a light assessment, after due enquiry in each case, certain lands which have been appropriated and hitherto held free by various persons without any competent warrant or authority.

152. The new customs' arrangements introduced in 1865-66 have proved very successful, the receipts from this source having risen from Rupees 80,626 to Rupees 1,31,291 in that year.

153. The financial condition of the State, as shown in the

	ACTUALS.			Estimate.
	1861-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Receipts	4,56,635	4,75,078	4,74,366	5,15,797
Disbursements.	3,06,326	3,43,821	3,15,581	3,41,007
Surplus	1,50,309	1,31,251	1,58,782	1,71,790

abstract in the margin, is improving yearly, the annual surplus allowing off of the heavy burden of debt that existed when it was taken under British management three and a half years ago.

The adjusted debt stood at about Rupees 7,48,417 at the close of 1865-66,

and it was reduced by Rupees 80,413 during the past year. It now amounts to Rupees 6,68,028, besides which there are claims against the young Chief's mother and for other matters amounting to a further sum of Rupees 45,256, which will have to be added to it. On the whole, the financial prospect is encouraging, and a considerable further increase to the revenue may fairly be looked for from the customs and the land tax when the proposed settlements are completed.

154. The department of education has not yet made much progress in this State, the only school maintained at the public cost being the college at Rutlam, the daily average attendance at which during the past year numbered 157 pupils.

There are, however, also 21 private schools, attended by 470 pupils, 430 boys and 40 girls, to which it is proposed to give grants-in-aid from a special fund that has been raised by a local tax for educational purposes.

The attention of the Superintendent will be directed to the desirableness of the extension of State schools to the districts.

155. The public works during the past year have included the opening out of the Guzerat road, which will, it is hoped, be fit for use for wheeled traffic after the rains, the construction of a new jail, and of several wells and tanks for irrigation purposes in the districts, and extensive improvements in and about the town of Rutlam, as well as the repairs required to the public buildings and roads.

Something in this respect has also been done by private parties.

The *punches* and merchants of Rutlam have shown a praiseworthy readiness to aid the Superintendent in his plans for improving the condition of the town in sanitary and other respects, and have contributed liberally for the purpose.

156. The experiments that have been made to induce the cultivators to sow American cotton seed and English wheat and other grains have not succeeded. The supplies procured of the latter were detained *en route*, and got wet and spoilt, and the sowings in their case, and also that of the cotton, were a general failure, which is much to be regretted. I trust, however, that these experiments may be repeated, as with due care they ought to succeed and to benefit the State and the people. As regards cotton, however, it is stated that the cultivators do not care now to grow it in any quantity, the fall in the price of the staple and the inducement to sow cereals from the prevailing high rates of all grains having doubtless led to this result.

157. The Superintendent acknowledges the valuable and hearty aid which has been afforded him by the *Oomraos* associated with him in the Council of Administration, and the liberal support given to him by the influential merchants of the town in his endeavors to improve its condition; and his measures and proceedings are strongly commended by the Political Agent, and continue, in my opinion, to be deserving of the encomium passed on them in my last Report.

158. The young Chief, Runjeet Singh, who is now six years of age, is an intelligent and promising child. His education has been commenced, and a competent English teacher has been engaged to superintend it.

159. *Seetamow*.—The venerable and much-respected Chief of this State, Rajah Raj Singh, has died, after a short illness, since the commencement of the current year, at the patriarchal age of 90, or thereabouts. He retained his faculties till the last, and in a letter he addressed to me, with his approaching end in view, he wrote, as he had ever spoken, with gratitude of the protection and consideration that had always been extended to him and his State by the British Government and its officers, and expressed his confidence that the same would be continued to his successor.

The old Chief felt immensely gratified by the kind allusion to him in the Viceroy's speech at the Agra Durbar last November, and took every opportunity of referring to it with pride and satisfaction.

He has been succeeded by his grandson, Bhowany Singh, who is 30 years of age, and who has for the last three years conducted the management under his grandfather's directions.

160. In my last Report reference was made to the large amount of Tanka, Rupees 55,000, payable by this State to Gwalior, as being excessive with reference to its revenue, which, including all receipts, falls short of Rupees one and a half lakhs. Since then further efforts have been made, both by Colonel Daly and myself personally, to induce Maharajah Sindhia to reconsider this question, but as yet without any favorable result; and, I am sorry to say, I see no prospect of His Highness agreeing to a further reduction in the amount.

161. *Sillana*.—No special mention of this Chiefship is made in the Officiating Political Agent's Report, but I regret to say that the Chief and his affairs have not improved during the past year, though no special acts of violence or gross mismanagement have been brought to notice requiring the interference of the Political Officer.

The condition, however, of the principality, when compared with the adjoining States of Jowra and Rutlam, is very unsatisfactory and lamentable.

162. There is little to notice with regard to the outlying pergunnahs of Dewas, Tonk, and Jhallawar, and the petty guaranteed estates under this Agency.

The Dewas officials are always desirous of giving satisfaction, and the intervention of the Political Agent in the affairs of the Tonk and Jhallawar districts referred to is limited to the disposal of international Police cases and offences between them and the States proper of the Western Malwa Agency.

163. The crime of cattle-lifting is stated still to flourish, but the adoption of the code of rules for its suppression, now under preparation, under the orders of the Government of India, by this Office and the Agent, Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana, will put an end to the existing difference of practice in the two Agencies as to the mode of dealing with cases of this offence, in which plundered animals are identified by the owners, and, it is hoped, will have the effect of checking the universal prevalence of this crime on the frontiers of the two Agencies, which has notoriously increased vastly within the last 10 years.

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164. There have been two attempts to plunder the Government mail within the limits of this Agency during the year—one in Gwalior, the other in Indore territory; but in neither case was the post carried off, as it contained no valuables.

A careful enquiry in connection with a dacoitee on the Indian Carrying Company's Bullock Train near Shahjapore last January has led to the discovery of an organized gang of dacoits amongst the *employés* of this Company and the Mail Department on the Trunk Road in that neighborhood, who appear to have carried on a regular system of highway robbery with the aid of some of the villagers in their confidence, and in communication with certain associates in the districts of Budaon, to which the principals of the gang belonged.

The disclosures that have been made and the measures that have been adopted in consequence will, it is hoped, lead to the entire breaking up of this nefarious brotherhood, and put an end to the heavy robberies that have from time to time for some years past been committed on this part of the high road without suspicion of any sort being directed towards these classes.

The credit of tracing out the culprits in the case above referred to and of bringing their practices to light is due to Rissaldar Bahadoor Isree Pershad, of the Central India Horse, whose services in this and many other similar instances have been most valuable in the discovery and suppression of such crimes.

Thirteen other cases of highway robbery on the roads in this Agency were reported during the year.

There were no cases of thuggee, suttee, or sumadh.

The Police of the Native States are reported to have been fairly efficient for the protection of life and property during the past year.

165. The want of roads throughout the Agency, especially to connect Angur with the Trunk Road, and the slow progress of the new Mhow and Neemuch line are noticed in the Political Agent's Report. The fact is, that the funds hitherto available have been wholly inadequate for these works, but it is hoped that the contributions of the Native States towards the latter line will permit of its being pushed on more rapidly in future.

166. The other points mentioned in the Report requiring further remark will be noticed under the proper heads in the subsequent chapters.

167. *Political Assistant, Goonah.*—There is little to notice in the Report of the Political Assistant (Appendix F.) for the past year.

168. *Ragoogurh.*—The Rajah has continued to act up to the arrangements made by him three years ago, on Colonel Daly's advice, for a reduction of his expenditure and the gradual improvement of his affairs; but the hope entertained of the early discharge of all his debts has not yet been realized.

The Rajah's claim to establish ferries on the rivers crossed by the high roads in his limits has been resisted by the Gwalior Durbar, and is not likely to be admitted.

169. Of the other petty Chiefs under the Political Assistant's Office, the Rajahs of Gurra, Parone, and Bhadoura are going on satisfactorily; the Rajah of Oomri has for some time past absented himself and resided in Kotah owing to dissatisfaction at the enforcement against him of a boundary settlement he has long managed to evade; and the Dewan of Sirsee, as usual, is in trouble about his cattle-lifting practices.

170. The Political Assistant records his satisfaction with the Gwalior officials with whom he is brought in contact, and especially the Sursoobah of Esangurh, Dhajee Anunt, who is stated to be ever ready to further his measures for the protection of the high road, or other matters in which his co-operation is solicited.

171. There have been no dacoitees or heavy robberies on the road, but petty thefts are common. These are never attended to, where travellers fail to take advantage of the serais and chowkies provided for their security.

There are no Police in these districts, except those posted on the trunk road, the safety of which is due to the vigilance of the detachments of the Central India Horse established along it, by whom it is constantly patrolled.

172. The crops during the year were generally unusually productive, though they partially failed in some of the districts from want of rain, and the price of food has fallen considerably.

173. There are complaints of the proceedings of the Gwalior Customs' farmer, who, having paid more for his contract than it has ever realized, is endeavoring to secure himself against loss by harsh measures, which are calculated to interfere with and obstruct traffic. The attention of the Political Agent at Gwalior will be drawn to this subject.

174. Four Carrying Companies have been established on the road between Agra and Indore, and the intervention of the Political Officer is constantly required to prevent ill-treatment of the villagers by their *employés* and the contractors from the British territory, who hire and furnish bullocks for their use. Without such intervention, the Political Agent observes, the villages in the vicinity of the road would be speedily depopulated.

There is no doubt that the oppressions, so apt to be exercised by people of this class, on this and other high roads in the Native States often furnish but too just grounds for complaint to the Native Governments and the people affected by them, and have a most serious effect in making everything connected with the opening up of such roads and facilitating traffic thereon unpopular with the latter and distasteful to the Chiefs.

The task of reconciling the due protection of British interests involved in such matters with the prevention of the abuses to which all Natives of the class referred to are so prone, when, as they imagine, beyond the immediate control of the law, is not an easy one, and requires the exercise of much judgment and consideration on the part of the Political Officers, as well as the cultivation of a good understanding and amicable relations with the local State authorities; and I have every reason to believe that due attention is given to this important subject by all the officers concerned under this Office.

175. *Bundelcund Agency*.—The Report of the Political Agent, with its annexures (Appendix G.), furnishes an account of the affairs and condition of the territory under the control of his Office, and contains much useful information of a general character in connection with these subjects.

176. Paragraphs 2 to 8 contain introductory and general observations, which do not call for notice here.

177. Under the head of Judicial, the Political Agent observes that there is no department in the Native States in which reform is more imperatively needed than the judicial in all its branches, one reason for its generally backward condition being, that it is not a source of income, but a cause of expense.

The smaller States have no separate Judicial Establishments, the work of this branch of the administration being carried on by the Chief and his officials in common with the other business of the State; but in the larger ones, especially those which have been under British management or supervision, Adawlut, with special Judicial Officers, are being gradually established at the State head-quarters.

In the districts the duties under this and all other heads are conducted by the Amils.

Where there are special Judicial Officers, their pay, though on a par with that of the other State officials, is inadequate to secure efficiency or independence in the performance of their important duties.

There is no attempt to follow written laws, but the "Mitakshara" is sometimes quoted in decisions.

The simple elements of the Indian Penal Code are being gradually adopted by some States.

Civil cases are generally disposed of by punchayat, which appears to be a method acceptable alike to the officials and the parties concerned.

Revenue cases are wholly dealt with by the Chiefs and the revenue officials.

178. There is no organized Police, except, perhaps, at the capitals and tehsil stations, save on the high roads, where posts have been established on the requisition, or under the guidance, of the British authorities, and in some of the States which have been under management.

The villages have chowkeydars of the usual class, but beyond them and the exceptions above stated there is no distinction between the police and what are designated the troops of the States. Still, with all these wants and defects, the system works better practically than could be expected or thought possible.

The sparse population, though addicted to crimes offering peculiar facilities and temptations to it, as cattle-lifting, &c., is less sophisticated than that of many rich and populous districts, where circumstances tend to produce or increase other classes of crime.

The principle of holding the territory in which a robbery is committed responsible therefor, which obtains in these districts, has a

beneficial effect in curbing this description of outrage, as has also the fact that whole classes of the population are always ready to defend themselves and property and to follow up offenders against either.

179. There are no proper jails, excepting, as before, in the States that are, or some of those that have been, under British management, and nothing is provided for the health and comfort, and little even for the security, of the prisoners.

Jails being costly rather than productive institutions, fines take the place of imprisonment in the award of punishment by Native Rulers, with the addition, perhaps, in graver cases, of expulsion from State limits: thus prisoners are few, jails are little needed, and expenditure is avoided, and is probably more than covered by the receipts.

Something is being done in this respect, but yet, of all public improvements in these States, jail arrangements are the most backward.

180. The estimate given of the revenue of the States under this Agency (Rupees 61½ lakhs) cannot be depended on as exhibiting the real and exact amount, owing to the circumstance that in some States as much as three-fourths of the State lands or revenues are assigned or alienated to relatives, connections, dependants, or servants, and the remainder only comes into the public exchequer.

The Chiefs, too, are prone to represent their income at its highest or lowest estimate, according as they desire to claim increased consideration founded on the importance of their States, in which case they include all alienations of the above nature and sources of actual receipts at the highest valuation, or to make themselves out as poor as possible if called on to incur disbursements or make sacrifices, when they deduct such alienations altogether, or value them and their whole revenues at a minimum figure.

181. The revenue system varies in some of the States. The worst is that of Rewah,* in which large districts are farmed to contractors for lump net sums, details and expenses being left wholly to them; while they are also entrusted with extensive judicial and other powers, in the exercise of which they are practically uncontrolled by the Government. This system is justly described by the Political Agent as the easiest, the least expensive, and, for the time, the most productive to the Chief, but the most destructive to the prosperity of the cultivating classes.

In the other principal States Tehsildars or other revenue officers are generally appointed for the several districts, while the minor Jaghiredars usually collect their revenue through Karindas, or the other ordinary officials of their estates.

182. In the more advanced States, especially such as have been under British management or supervision, fixed cash settlements are made on leases of various periods.

In the poorer districts and soils the system of paying the State demand by a division of the actual produce is much followed. In the

* A full Report on this and other defects in the administration of this important State was submitted to the Government of India in the despatch of this Office noted in the margin; and it is hoped that, when the existing contracts expire, the Chief will abandon this pernicious mode of raising the revenue in his territory.

absence of village capital and State enterprise, and where cultivation involves much risk owing to the crops being wholly dependent on the chances of rain falling at the proper time, this appears to be the only method, under the present condition of things, by which a moderate extent of cultivation can be ensured.

The share in kind taken by the State under this system becomes useful in providing for the maintenance of establishments, and saves the purchase, at market rates, of much of the grain, &c., required therefor.

183. On the whole, the revenue systems of the Native States, in their irregularity, unfixedness, oppressiveness as regards the rate of assessment, and but too often unscrupulous disregard for agreements, are in Bundelkund, as elsewhere, very far, indeed, behind those in force in British territory, though their results are not, perhaps, practically so ruinous to the country and people as might be thought inevitable from faulty and vicious features of the marked prominence here described.

184. The cause of this is considered in paragraphs 17 to 29 of the Political Agent's Report, and he explains that it is, in his opinion, to be found in the fact that the more striking differences between the Native and British revenue systems do not affect the mass of the population in Native territory so much as might be supposed, and that there are certain compensatory circumstances in the latter, amongst which may be mentioned the expenditure within the State itself on the public establishments, &c., of the whole of the revenues raised by the Chief, except any surplus that may be put by in the Treasury, which to some extent mitigate or modify the disadvantages of the defects of the systems in force in it, and prevent the people suffering from maladministration under this head to the degree that at the first view would appear unavoidable.

185. There is probably much truth in the observations of the Political Agent on this subject; but the great superiority of the condition of the mass of the population in British territory to that of the same class in Native States, with which it is impossible to be otherwise than struck when passing from the latter into the former, and *vice versa*, is, beyond doubt, in a great measure due to the benefits conferred on them and the country generally, whether directly or indirectly, by the equitable and liberal character of all the British systems of raising the land revenue; while the generally depressed condition of the same classes in Native territory may in like manner be justly said to be in a great measure due to the absence of these advantages and the blighting defects of the oppressive system in this respect, to which they are subject, as already described.

186. Education is progressing but slowly; its encouragement, notwithstanding its vital importance, being generally distasteful to the Rulers, excepting those whose States have been under management or supervision, and who have, in some cases, imbibed a taste for it.

The number of Chiefs, however, who have agreed to support schools has increased from 20, as stated in last year's Report, to 27; and when all have given their assent the project of the establishment of a Central High School, previously suggested, will be further considered. Some States, it is observed, while agreeing to establish schools, are jealous

of furnishing Returns of their working; but difficulties of this sort will disappear in time.

There are numerous private self-supporting vernacular schools used by the mercantile and the more wealthy cultivating classes, while private tutors are employed by the higher classes to educate their children.

187. Under the head of public works in the Native States the Political Agent notices the actual or promised erection of schools, kutcheries, and other useful buildings at Duttia, Telnee, Sumpthur, Chutterpore, Rewah, and Punna, and observes that the chief present difficulty is the impossibility of getting all that is required in this and other respects done at once or done quickly.

188. Of the six feeders to the Jubbulpore railway, partly or wholly in the Native territory, whose construction has been arranged for, three are made, or are in course of construction, and the remainder will be taken in hand when properly surveyed and marked out, which has not yet been done.

189. The Duttia section of the (Imperial) Gwalior and Jhansee road, 20 miles in length, which has been constructed by that State under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Jhansee Division, Public Works Department, entirely at its own cost, is being carried on to completion. This road is raised, metalled, bridged, and planted with trees on both sides. Twelve miles have been already completed with metalling, and but three miles will remain unmetalled at the close of this season. Twenty-four bridges have been built, and are now in use, one over the Augoni River, consisting of seven arches of 30' span, the works of which the Executive Engineer states "to have been pushed on with uncommon energy."

The outlay of the State on this road is reported to have been already Rupees 98,173, and a further sum of Rupees 19,200 will have to be expended in its completion.

The spirited conduct of the Chief in undertaking and carrying on so vigorously this expensive work appears to merit special acknowledgment, and shall be brought to the notice of the Government of India, with a recommendation that such may be accorded him.

The Political Agent observes that the Jhansee and Duttia sections of this road are in use and almost completed, but that the full benefit that ought to result therefrom cannot be attained until the Gwalior section is also made, and it appears to have not been commenced on as yet, the delay having been caused by a difference of opinion as to the line to be adopted through the hills near Gwalior, which has only lately been settled.

190. On the subject of laying out district roads in the various States, it is observed that, as was noticed in last year's Report, the initial and main difficulty consists in the entire absence of surveying and aligning skill amongst their officials, and that, if this want can be provided, which the Political Agent urges it should be, by Government, on the ground that the neighboring British districts are more or less interested in the opening up of the Native territory by such lines of road, and that the entire cost of their construction, after being surveyed

and marked out, will be borne by the latter, many of the States will be prepared to carry out their part in the work.

The question of placing the services of a competent Native Surveyor at the Political Agent's disposal for this purpose, his salary being borne by Government, was reported on some time ago, and orders have, it is believed, been issued for the selection of a fitting person by the Principal of the Roorkee College.

191. Some of the States have lately carried out some useful local improvements, which are referred to by the Political Agent; but it must be confessed that but little general progress has hitherto been made in this respect.

192. Under the head of military force of the Native States, the Political Agent observes that, excepting a small body at the State capitals for guards and saluting purposes, the forces of the Native States are entirely without discipline, State equipment, or uniform; each man dresses as he pleases or can afford, the standard weapons being sword, matchlock, and spear.

193. In Nagode and Myhere the Police maintained during the British management forms now the military force of those States, and similarly elsewhere; there is no complete distinction between Military and Police.

194. The actual strength of the States lays, however, not in the nominal force, but in the rugged nature of the country, the large number of matchlockmen which can be readily collected by the Chiefs, the strong grasp in which the ruling tribes hold the people and country, and the tenacity which all the upper classes evince in defending their land rights; and it is essentially defensive in its nature, and not adapted for offensive purposes beyond the limits of the province or the districts immediately adjoining.

195. The natural tendency of this local strength, such as it is, the Political Agent remarks, is at present towards the British Government, and is amenable to wise and considerate guidance, under which it may be depended on, as was exemplified in some instances during the troubles of 1857-58. Without such guidance the history of the province shows that it possesses the latent elements of trouble, which may be called into action by the disaffection of a single, or even minor, Chief, or of a few turbulent Thakoors, and lead to general disorder and confusion.

196. The season and state of agriculture during the past year were fair, but the country has not yet recovered from the effects of the unfavorable season of 1865-66. The price of food has lately fallen somewhat, but it is doubtful if this beneficial change will last.

197. The general health was good, and free from serious or widespread epidemics.

198. There is little commerce, but in agricultural and jungle produce, iron, and coarse cloth; and the imperial roads intersecting or skirting the province are the chief lines of traffic.

199. Under the head of forests, the Report observes that forest conservancy is only commencing in most places; the Chiefs are beginning

to understand its value: but the Jaghiredars, in whose estates there are many good patches of young timber, are too apt to let it be cut while immature for present profit, instead of preserving it till it grew of a proper size. Some Chiefs and Jaghiredars have, however, of late been most strict in preserving their forests.

A bad example was set by our own Public Works Department in cutting through its contractors young timber for use in its works, which was obstructive to improved forest conservancy; but this practice has lately been checked.

200. The quarries of sandstone, limestone, and slate, in the Vindhyan and Kymore Ranges are stated to be of some value and importance.

201. Under the head of hospitals, it is stated that the dispensaries established at Rewah, when a Political Agent resided there, and at Nagode and Myhere, when under British management, are still maintained. The Myhere Chief solicits on special grounds that the privilege of getting Europe medicines free from the Government stores enjoyed by the Rewah institution may be extended to that at Myhere, and the subject will be separately reported on. Tehree has also established a dispensary, and some other States supply medical aid to the poor by competent men, though they have no formal dispensaries.

202. In paragraphs 46 and 47 the Political Agent reviews, in a brief historical sketch, the circumstances under which the existing relations between the British Government and the States of Bundelcund

* Rewah.
Oorcha.

{ Duttia.
Sumpthur.

were established, and observes that, as regards the four Treaty Chiefs,* they were based on friendship and protection

against the depredations and oppressions of the Mahrattas; but that, in respect of the Chiefs east of the Dessan, commonly known as the Sunnud Chiefs, the circumstances of these relations were of a more mixed nature.

203. As many of this latter class of Chiefs were in possession of portions of the lands included in the assignment of 36 lakhs ceded to the British Government by the Peishwa under the Treaty of Bassein, which Ali Bahadoor had failed to bring under his authority, the *status quo* at the period of his death was adopted, in view to the settlement of the distribution of the country, the portion appertaining to Government under the Treaty being appropriated by it, so far as was practicable or politic, and the said Chiefs and their officers, after being forced to surrender all that they had seized subsequent to that event, being confirmed by Sunnud grants in the possession of what they had held previous thereto; while such portions as remained in the hands of the sub-officers or freebooters, who had acquired notoriety, or become formidable, during this period, were also similarly confirmed to this class as jagbires, with the object of reclaiming them to a life of order.

204. The Sunnuds thus granted are described as having been of a threefold description, *viz.*—

1st.—Those issued to old hereditary Chiefs, confirming them in the possession of the lands held generally by them in Ali Bahadoor's time.

2nd.—Those issued to Chiefs who established themselves as independent during the troubled period before and after the Mahratta invasion, as also existing in Ali Bahadoor's time.

3rd.—Those issued to Chiefs created by the British Government for the settlement of the country.

205. Of the above, the 1st Class consider themselves entitled to move consideration than the others; and the withdrawal from them, three years ago, of the high criminal jurisdiction they had previously been allowed to exercise gave rise to a strong feeling of mortification amongst them.

The subject was fully reported on to the Government of India by this Office in the letter as per No. 5-131J., dated 9th February 1867. margin, and the orders passed thereon in 1864 have been recently modified in respect of some of the more important Chiefs of this class.

206. The Political Agent finally observes that while there is scarcely a department in which the Native States do not need reform, a movement, though slow, is going on in that direction. Such movement, in his opinion, is inevitable, but its course must depend almost wholly on our influence and guidance; and he represents that the practical point for consideration is, how far and fast it can safely be pushed on without exciting inward antagonism, more influential for evil than the advantages derived from outward compliance are beneficial, and in what way this may best and mostly safely be done, whether, as hitherto, by the exercise of general influence, dependent chiefly on experience and judgment, or by the adoption of fixed rules, easier to be acquired by our officers, and tending to greater uniformity of action, but less acceptable to the Chiefs; and he concludes that there can be no doubt, from the records of 20 or 30 years ago, that the Native States are immensely improved of late years, and that we direct them both by influence generally and by action in particular matters far more now than formerly.

207. On the points thus brought forward I would observe there can be no question that the aim of every Political Officer should be to carry the Chiefs *really* with him in the measures he advocates, or has to urge on their attention; and this may generally be done in ordinary matters by the exercise of proper tact and consideration. But at the present day subjects not unfrequently arise on which the policy and views of the British Government are distasteful to, or wholly at variance with the feelings and inclinations of, the Native Chiefs, but yet in respect of which it is deemed imperative that definite action should be taken in accordance with the views of the paramount power. In such cases there is no doubt a risk that the outward compliance yielded by the Chiefs will be accompanied by a secret antagonism of the nature described by the Political Agent; but there is, it seems to me, no remedy for this beyond giving the Chiefs' objections in all such cases full and kindly consideration, and increased effort on the part of the Political Officers concerned to induce them to meet and adopt frankly the requirements of Government therein.

208. On the question of the advisability or otherwise of fixed rules being laid down for guidance in such matters, my own experience convinces me that in the present position of the Native States towards the British Government and the condition of their relations with it, the

establishment of fixed general rules, as the necessity therefor arises, for the guidance of Political Officers and of the Chiefs themselves, and to which all can refer and ought to conform, must carry with it many advantages, though much latitude of action must necessarily, as a rule, I conceive, be left to the local officers in working out the same with the Chiefs.

No doubt such a system is opposed to the tastes and habits of the Native Rulers, as it is to those of the people generally of this country, for reasons into which I need not here enter, and it unquestionably tends to circumscribe the authority, and with it, to some extent, the individual action and influence, of the Political Officers of Government; but its general results must, in my opinion, be on the whole healthy and ultimately satisfactory, as putting an end to the conflicting proceedings and line of policy on important matters that have at various times been adopted by successive Political Officers, even in the same State, but which under such a system could not have occurred.

209. No cases of suttee, sumadh, or thuggee occurred in the States of this Agency during the year under report, but there was one of "Julpurwah," or suicide by immersion in water, in which the abettors were duly punished; and two of poisoning on the high road, in one of which one man died from the effects of the drugs administered, the poisoner in that case escaping, while in the other the culprit was arrested and duly punished.

The abolition of the levy of contributions to the Thuggee and Dacoitee Agency, ordered in the Proceedings noted in the margin, is stated to have been most welcome to the Chiefs, and to have doubtless had a good effect.

Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 106, dated 30th April 1866.

With the exception of the plundering of some villages on the Gwalior and Duttia frontier by the Gwalior rebel Thakoor Gumbheer Singh, referred to above in paragraphs 28 and 29 of this Report, the peace of the country was not disturbed.

There was one attack on a parcel mail waggon in Rewah territory on the great Deeean road, in which property valued at Rupees 4,500 was plundered, but no other serious case of dacoitee or highway robbery was reported, and but few petty ones.

210. With reference to the new imperial roads under construction in Bundelcund, the Political Agent suggests that traffic would be much

Gwalior and Jhansee Section.

1. The Antree Ghât.
2. Sind River approaches and crossing.

Chutterpore and Punna Section.

1. Kane River approaches and crossing.
2. The Punna Ghât.

benefited if work were immediately started at certain places he instances, *vide* margin, where most difficulty is now found from the bad state of the roads, instead of being carried on regularly throughout, many parts of the present roads being quite passable in the dry season; and he observes that the progress of these works has lately been retarded by reduction of the engineering staff and insufficiency of funds. An extract of this part of the Report shall be furnished to the Public Works Department of the Government, North-Western Provinces.

211. I now proceed to notice such of the States as appear to call for remark, and would first refer to those under British management or supervision. These were four in number, as shown in the margin, at the beginning of the year,
- | | | |
|----------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1. Sohawal | ... | } Under management. |
| 2. Jignee... | ... | |
| 3. Chutterpore | ... | } Under supervision. |
| 4. Chirkary | ... | |

but the supervision was withdrawn in the case of the two last; in February the Rajah, who had already passed his majority by some three years, being invested with authority in the former, and in the latter the Dewan being entrusted with the full charge of the administration, which he had continued to manage during the superintendency.

The advantages to these States of the British supervision exercised in them is strongly dwelt on by the Political Agent in paragraphs 86 and 87 of his Report.

212. *Sohawal*.—There is nothing particular to notice regarding this State, which continues to be administered by the Political Assistant at Nagode during the minority of the young Rais, Shere Jung Bahadur Singh, who is now 15 years of age, and is being educated at the Ward's Institution at Benares.

Seventy-five civil suits, of the aggregate value of Rupees 5,104, were brought before the local Courts during the year, of which 52 were disposed of and 23 remained pending at the close of the year.

There were no cases of serious crime, and the business under this head is shown in the General Return.

The crops during the year were good, and the revenue, which stands at about Rupees 27,000, was all duly collected.

213. *Jignee*.—The management of this petty estate continues to be conducted by the Superintendent, Rai Purnesri Dass, in a satisfactory manner. The Chief's condition has in no way improved, and he is unfit to be re-entrusted with its charge.

There were no civil cases requiring adjustment, and but 76 petty criminal ones, which were all disposed of.

The revenue receipts, including balance in the Treasury, during the year amounted to Rupees 17,121, and the disbursements, including Rupees 2,992, payment of the Chief's debts, to Rupees 13,696, leaving a balance of Rupees 3,425 in hand.

The unpaid debts still amount to rather more than Rupees 8,000.

The measures adopted for the prevention of female infanticide amongst the Puihars of this estate continue to be successful. During the

SEX.	Births during 1865-67.	Deaths during 1865-67.	Number of survivors on 31st March 1867.
Male	18	11	7
Female	16	5	11

last two years 11 out of 16 female children born during that period have survived against 7 out of 18 males, *vide* margin; and the register of births and deaths for the four years these measures have been in force show the proportions to be 14 survivors

out of 29 males born during that period, against 17 out of 26 females, not one of whom, but for these measures, would have been suffered to survive its birth.

214. *Ajeygurbh.*—The management of this State has not been satisfactory, and its affairs appear in all departments to be in great confusion. This condition of things appears to have been much aggravated by the Regent's improper delegation of her authority to the young Chief, who was quite unfit to be entrusted with it, and who, under the influence of bad advisers, broke loose altogether from her control.

On the occasion of my visiting Ajeygurbh last cold season with the Political Agent I endeavored to impress on the Regent and the Chief the absolute necessity for their working harmoniously together, the latter in subordination to the former, who was the person recognized by Government as administering the State, and for their mutually discountenancing the intrigues that have been rife around them, and which have led to the unfortunate troubles that have been going on for some time past. Both parties promised to act in accordance with my advice, but there is, I fear, but little ground for hope that they will do so to the degree required to repair the ill effects of the mismanagement that has arisen through their disputes.

The Chief has attained his majority, but is at present quite unfit to be placed at the head of the administration; and if the Regent is unable to carry on her duties properly, it may be necessary to take measures to place the State under supervision, though I am anxious to avoid having to recommend a recourse to such a step.

The revenues of the State, as recently ascertained, are about Rupees two and three quarter lakhs, and the existing debt amounts to Rupees 2,30,000.

The Political Agent has been instructed to watch carefully the course of events in this principality.

215. *Baonee.*—A Sunnud has been granted to the Nawab empowering him to exercise supreme criminal jurisdiction within his State, subject to the control, on certain points, of the Office of the Agent, Governor General.

216. *Beronda.*—The Chief of this State, Rajah Surubjeet Singh, is of advanced age and blind, and an intrigue was recently set on foot by his third and eldest surviving son, by name Ramdial, to procure the succession for himself to the exclusion of the rightful heir, his nephew, in the event of the Chief's death; but this attempt has been frustrated, and he has entered into an engagement not to renew it.

A full Report of the case was made to the Government of India No. 16-83, dated 21st May 1867. in the despatch as per margin.

217. *Bijawur.*—The title of the Chief of this State was raised during the past year to Maharajah, and a Sunnud has been issued to him of the same purport as that granted to the Baonee Nawab, above noticed.

The Maharajah continues to rule his State satisfactorily.

218. *Chirkary.*—The recent withdrawal of the British supervision in this State has already been noticed.

I regret to say that the able Dewan, Rao Purbhakur Rao Anna Goray, has not long survived to carry on the administration left by the above measure under his sole charge.

His death is on every account a great blow to the State, and is a subject for much regret to all its well-wishers.

The arrangements to replace him have not yet been settled, but will probably involve the recall from Chutterpore of his son, Tantia Sahib, who has filled the post of Dewan there with credit and ability for the last three and a half years, and the loss of whose services in that capacity will be a serious misfortune to that State.

A full Report of the condition of Chirkary and its affairs was submitted on the recent withdrawal of the supervision in my despatch No. 58-141J., dated 13th February 1867. as per margin, and it is only necessary to add here that all has since been going on satisfactorily, and that the young Chief, Maharajah Jey Singh, continues to progress in his English and other studies.

219. *Chutterpore*.—The affairs of this State have been going on satisfactorily under the direction of the young Rajah since the withdrawal of the British supervision already referred to, my despatch regarding which event, as per margin, gave full particulars of the condition of this principality.

No. 54-121J., dated 31st January 1867.

The probable loss of the services of the Dewan alluded to above will, I fear, be a serious matter for the Chief and his State.

220. *Duttia*.—The Chief is well disposed, and maintains the system of administration introduced when the State was under British supervision, the benefits of which he appears fully to appreciate; but he is, I regret to say, excessively indolent, and indisposed to direct his affairs with the personal energy and activity that is desirable.

The position assigned this Chief at the Agra Durbar was a subject of dissatisfaction to him, and on a representation thereof being made to the Government of India in the despatch noted in the margin, the Viceroy in Council was pleased to authorize an increase of four guns to his salute, raising it from 11 to 15. No orders have been passed as to his position at future general Darbars.

No. 60-146J., dated 18th February 1867.

221. *Kotee*.—The Reis, Abdote Singh, died during the year under report, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Run Bahadoor Singh. There is a good deal of dissension in this family owing to the partiality of the late Chief for his younger sons and the arrangements intended by him for providing for them out of the estate to the prejudice of the authority and interests of the heir.

222. *Myhere*.—The Chief, Thakoor Rughbeer Singh, is reported to maintain generally the system introduced in his State when under British management, and to give little cause for complaint, being well disposed, though in some respects wilful and overbearing.

He presides in person in his Kutcherry and Court, and directs the affairs of his State himself, taking much interest therein.

The position of the town of Myhere at the junction of the Railway and the Great Deekan road is a very advantageous one, and it and its people profit thereby in many ways.

The circulation of large sums of money in connection with the railway has also been very profitable to this State, and its condition is prosperous and satisfactory.

223. *Nagode*.—The remarks in the case of the Myhere Chief are equally applicable to the Rajah of Nagode, Rughobind Singh, excepting that it should be added that he is always most anxious and willing to act as advised by the Political Officer, and to meet the views and wishes of the British Government to the utmost of his power.

The Rajah was honored during the past year by the grant of a salute of nine guns in consideration of his good conduct and services during the troubles of 1857-58.

He is not on good terms with his relatives and Oobaridars, which is to be regretted.

224. *Oorcha*.—The Maharajah Humcer Singh was invested with full powers in this State during the past year in accordance with the request of the Regent Maharānee, who had long administered its affairs with success and ability.

The young Chief is not wanting in intelligence, and he will, I hope, prove equal to the difficult charge he has assumed.

As with the Duttia Chief, there was some doubt as to the proper position which should be assigned to the Maharajah at the Agra Durbar, and he was much dissatisfied at being placed below some of the Rajpootana Princes of comparatively modern creation, of whom he considered he ought to have precedence.

The representations of both Chiefs on the subject were submitted to Government with the despatch of this Office as per margin already quoted, and though no definite orders have been issued as to the place they should occupy at future general Durbars, the Viceroy in Council was pleased to direct that the salutes of each should be raised from 11 to 15 guns.

225. *Punna*.—The Maharajah, Nirput Singh, continues to administer his State satisfactorily, and to merit the reputation he has long enjoyed of being the most able and intelligent of the Rulers of the province.

The addition of the honorary word “Bahadoor” to the Maharajah’s official title was authorized during the past year.

The sanction of the Government of India has been given to the erection by the Chief of a new fort at Punna on a plan furnished by him for its information and approval.

226. *Rewah*.—The system of administration in force in this State was fully reported on in my despatch as per margin, and there is little to add here on the several subjects brought to notice therein.

The Chief continues to profess a desire for the introduction of improvements and reforms into his State; but though he is intelligent,

and has shown himself to be well disposed, he seems to be either unable to exert himself with the degree of energy required to effect them, or not to be quite sincere in his professions on the subject.

227. The Political Agent comments on the unusual manner in which a State of the size, and, from its position, importance, of Rewah has for so long a period been left to itself, and remarks that the Maharajah has for some years past tried to engage the services of Europeans or educated Bengalis avowedly to improve his administration and to develop the resources of his country, and has asked that a Political Officer might be located at Rewah to aid him with his counsel and advice.

228. There can, I think, be no doubt that the singularly backward condition of this State is to be ascribed to the little notice taken of, and little attention paid to, it previous to the events of 1857, when circumstances brought it under special observation.

Certainly, there is no Chiefship within the limits of the Central India Agency whose administration in all its branches remains so thoroughly inefficient, and in which the worst features of the Native system of government still so flourish as in Rewah; and the progress made by Punna and the States lately under the Nagode Office on its frontiers renders its backwardness and unsatisfactory condition in these respects all the more striking.

229. *Summary.*—The mental condition of the Chief of this State, Rajah Hindooput, remains as it has been for some years past, and there is no prospect of its improving.

The estrangement between the young Prince, Rajah Bahadoor, and his mother still continues, and is fomented by the mischief-makers around them; but the arrangement carried out two and a half years ago, by which the former was placed in charge of the government of the State, a portion being reserved for separate administration by the latter during her husband's life-time, has, on the whole, worked better than was at the time anticipated.

The position assigned to Rajah Bahadoor at the Agra Durbar was a subject of dissatisfaction to, and representation by, him, as in the case of the Chiefs of Ooreha and Duttia, already noticed.

CHAPTER III.—*Judicial.*

230. As in the last Report, this and the following chapters refer to the British Officers and establishments subordinate to, or within the limits of, the Central India Agency, or the duties in connection therewith, or the supervision of Native State Institutions under their control exercised by the Agency Officers.

231. The following Acts of the Supreme Legislature have from time to time been made applicable to the British Cantonments of Central India, to which the provisions of Act XXII. of 1864 have been extended:—

1. Act XX. of 1856—An Act for providing for the appointment of Police Chowkeydars in towns, &c.
2. Act XIV. of 1859—An Act for the limitation of suits.
3. Act V. of 1861—An Act for the Regulation of Police. (The provisions of this Act are generally applicable to the Police force of the Cantonments, and those of Section 34 have been made specially so to all the cantonments.)

4. Act XXV. of 1861—The Criminal Procedure Code.*
5. Act X. of 1862—The Stamp Act. (The provisions of this Act are restricted to transactions brought into the Small Cause Courts, or Registration Offices.)
6. Act VI. of 1864—The Whipping Act.
7. Act XXII. of 1864—The Military Cantonments' Administration Act.
8. Act XI. of 1865—An Act for the establishment of Small Cause Courts.
9. Act XX. of 1866—An Act for the Registration of Assurances.†

232. In addition to the above, Act XLV. of 1860, the Indian Penal Code, is in force in all the British Cantonments and Agencies, and the law is administered in all the Civil and Criminal Courts according to the provisions of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes (Acts VIII. of 1859 and XXV. of 1861), though the former has not been formally extended to any part of the Central India Agency, and the latter has been so only to the cantonments already referred to, the pergunnah of Maunpore, and the portion of the Jubbulpore and Allahabad Railway within the limits of the Native territory.

SECTION I.—Civil Justice.

233. There has been no change since last Report in the arrangements under this head described therein.

234. The marginal Table shows the number of suits instituted during

NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of Suits					Suits disposed of during 1866-67.	
	Pending at the close of 1865-66.	Filed during 1866-67.	Total.	Disposed of during 1866-67.	Pending at the close of 1866-67.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.
Political Officers ...	83	870	953	862	91	Rs. 1,26,796	Rs. a. p. 4 11 0
Maunpore Pergunnah.	1	123	124	124	0		
Native State ...	6	322	328	316	12		
Small Cause ...	54	1,357	1,411	1,108	303	30,230	2 4 0
Total ...	144	2,672	2,816	2,410	406	1,57,026	3 9 3

The number of cases pending at end of last year was 283, of which 139 in the Small Cause Court at Mhow were struck off, being adjudicated by the Military Court of Requests consequent on the Small Cause Court remaining closed during the year.

The balance only is given in this Table.

entire year and the latter for some time towards its close.

the year, including those pending at its commencement, to have been 2,816, of which 2,410, of the aggregate value of Rupees 1,57,026, were adjudicated. The number of suits instituted and disposed of in the Small Cause Courts is far less than that shown in last year's Report, which is owing to the Courts at Mhow and Morar having been closed, the former during the

* Has also been extended to the Maunpore Pergunnah and the portion of the Jubbulpore and Allahabad Railway within the limits of the Native territory.

† Has also been extended to the Pergunnah of Maunpore.

The Courts at Nowgong and Nagode came into operation during the year, but their business has as yet been very limited.

The average value of each suit was Rupees 56-2-6, and the average cost of conduct Rupees 3-9-3, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Most of the suits were for simple debt.

Four hundred and six suits remained on the file undisposed of at the end of the year, being in the large proportion of 14.4 per cent. of the whole number instituted. This unfavorable result is due to the Small Cause Court at Mhow having been closed during the year, and the accumulation on its file of a large number of suits, seven-tenths of the entire number shown as pending, which have been taken into consideration in calculating the above average. But for this circumstance, the proportion would not have exceeded 6 per cent., as last year.

235. *Duration of Suits.*—The average duration of suits was nearly 23 days in the Courts of the Political Officers and $9\frac{1}{2}$ days in the Small Cause Courts, or $16\frac{2}{3}$ days for all.

The high average in the former class of Courts is owing to the delay that occurs in obtaining the attendance of witnesses and the procrastination of the punchayets to which the settlement of a large proportion of the claims that come before these Courts is entrusted, the latter in some instances protracting the duration of a suit to a term of a year or upwards.

The average in some of the Small Cause Courts is most excessive, and no sufficient reason can be given for it.

It is hoped that the next Report will show an improvement in this respect.

236. *Appeals.*—There were six appeals to the Court of the Agent, Governor General, against the decision of the Lower Courts, of which four, after due enquiry, were disposed of, as shown in the margin, and two were pending at the close of the year.

Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Pending.	TOTAL.
3	1	2	6

237. *Registration Offices.*—An additional Registration Office under Act XX. of 1866 was opened during the past year at Maunpore, making up six altogether within the limits of the Central India Agency, in addition to that of the Agent, Governor General, as Registrar General.

The business as yet done in this department has been trifling, but it is increasing in some of the cantonments.

SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

238. There has been no change since last Report in the arrangements under this head described therein.

239. The Statement given in the

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	<i>Adjudicated in the Courts of</i>		
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrate.	TOTAL.
Murder and attempted murder...	21	..	21
Culpable homicide	10	1	11
Dacoitee	66	..	66
Receiving stolen property ...	10	37	47
Robbery on highway and elsewhere	20	3	23
Theft of cattle and ordinary ...	314	191	505
Miscellaneous	439	741	1,180
Total ...	880	973	1,853

margin shows the number and nature of the crimes that have been brought before the Courts of the Political Officers and the Cantonment Magistrates during the past year; the total being 1,853, or nearly 20 per cent. higher than last year. The increase is, however, almost wholly under the head of miscellaneous, which includes the various descriptions of minor crime, and the number of heinous offences of the more serious character is somewhat less than that shown in last year's Report.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 81 against 54 at the close of 1865-66, of which one-half were in the department of the Assistant to the General Superintendent for Thuggee and Dacoitee.

240. *Duration of Cases.*—The average duration of the cases disposed of was nine and half days in the Courts of the Political Officers and three and three-quarter days in the Cantonment Courts, the average being about six and one-third days.

241. *Detention of Witnesses.*—Out of 2,529 witnesses who attended the Courts, 2,105 were discharged after one day and 219 after two days, 181 after from three to eight days, 24 were detained from nine to 23 days, the longest period, and none remained undischarged at the end of the year.

The figures under both these latter heads show a considerable improvement over last year's Return.

242. *Relative proportion of convictions and acquittals.*—Of the persons brought to trial during the year, 69½ per cent. were convicted and 30½ acquitted.

Of the prisoners committed, 5 died and 15 escaped while under trial.

243. *Punishment of whipping.*—The punishment of whipping was imposed in 71 cases, and the general opinion of the officers is still favorable to its usefulness in checking, or enabling them to deal suitably with, certain offences.

244. *Appeals.*—There was only one case of appeal to the Court of the Agent, Governor General, against the orders of the Lower Courts, which was, after due enquiry, dismissed.

245. In nine cases of heinous crime the proceedings of the Courts of the Political Officers were, under the Rule stated in paragraph 307 of last Report, referred to the Court of the Agent, Governor General, for confirmation, against 64 the previous year.

246. *Thuggee and Dacoitee Agency.*—The operations in this department for the year ending 31st December 1866 show 28 cases to have been brought up for investigation, of which 13 were disposed of and 28 remained under investigation at the end of the year; of those disposed of four were committed for trial, the total sum supposed to have

been plundered in these four cases amounting to Rupees 37,031. The dacoites had been committed between the years 1857 and 1861.

247. I should notice here the occurrence of some recent attempts to upset the trains on the lately opened portion of the Jubbulpore branch of the East India Railway, which have caused some anxiety and alarm amongst the railway officers.

The enquiries that have been instituted have not yet led to the discovery of the perpetrators, but it is hoped that this will be effected in the case of the latest and most serious instance, in which an iron chair was actually keyed on the rail.

The Police force on this part of the line has been increased and other measures have been adopted, which, it is hoped, will prevent such attempts, whether at mischief or outrage, in future.

SECTION III.—Police.

248. The Statement below shows the aggregate number and cost of the several classes of Police under the control of the Agent, Governor General, at the close of the last year :—

	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL KINDS.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
British or Local Police under Political Officers ...	11	227	Rs. 22,357	6	401	Rs. 53,412	16	718	Rs. 57,769
Native States or Local Police (under management) ...	...	...	...	12	159	13,551	12	159	13,551
Total ...	11	227	22,357	17	650	49,963	28	877	71,320

249. During the year the detail noted in the margin was authorized for the portion of the

Native Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Annual cost.
2	2	15	19	Rs. 1,818

	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	Cost.
				Rs.
Agra and Bombay Road Police ...	24	41	65	9,072
Native State and Bombay Road Police ...	1	8	9	3,338
Total ...	25	49	74	12,410

Jubbulpore branch of the East India Railway in the Native territory, the cost being debitable to the Railway Company; and a reduction, as per margin, was made in the numbers of the Agra and Bombay Road Police maintained at the charge of the Maunpore road dues, and of the Police of the Native States under management.

250. The general conduct of all the Police during the past year has been satisfactory so far as it has

come to the knowledge of this Office.

SECTION IV.—*Jails.*

251. The following Table gives an abstract of the statistics for the past year of the Jails and Lock-ups under the Central India Agency, including those of the Native States under management :—

	NUMBER OF PRISONERS								JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.				Daily average number of pri- soners in jail.
	Remaining at end of 1865-66.	Admitted during 1866- 67.	Total.	During the year.				Rations and contingent charges for prisoners.	Jail guards and estab- lishments.	Total.	Annual average cost of each prisoner.		
				Discharged or transferred.	Escaped.	Died or executed.	Remaining at end of 1866-67.						
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Agency Jails ...	238	335	593	366	...	5	371	222	10,970	4,904	15,874	64 8 4	245'8
Cantonment Jails and Lock- ups ...	42	3,371	3,413	3,367	...	...	3,367	46	1,825	1,287	3,112	.....	40'7
Native States' Jails...	37	66	68	63	...	1	60	34	1,152	...	1,152	30 4 11	33
Total ...	337	3,772	4,109	3,801	...	6	3,807	302	13,947	6,191	20,133*	59 15 2	324'5

NOTE.—The number entered in the above Table as remaining from the previous year differs from that given in last Report, being 29 more: this is owing to the Sohawal Jail's being included in the present Return and some other correction.

The average cost of each prisoner in the Agency Jails is very high, but this, as was the case last year, is owing entirely to the high prices of food.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory. There were altogether six deaths amongst them during the year, of which three occurred in the Sehore Jail.

252. The commencement of the construction of the new Central Jail at Indore was much delayed by the great difficulty experienced in finding a suitable site for it within the Residency limits, the sites successively selected being condemned by the Public Works Department owing to the depth to which the black soil extended on each of them: ultimately it became necessary to obtain from the Indore Durbar permission to erect the building just beyond the Residency boundary, which having been accorded, it is now being pushed on rapidly.

It has, I regret to say, been found impossible to do anything during the past year towards supplying the wants, in this respect, of the minor Agencies, but it is hoped that some action will be taken shortly with regard to them.

CHAPTER IV.—*Revenue.*

253. *Section I.—Imperial.*—The following Abstract Returns show the actual receipts during the past year in the Agency Treasuries on account of ordinary Imperial revenue and annual payments by the Native States :—

* Of the total here shown the sum of Rupees 14,917 was borne by the British Government, and the balance, Rupees 5,221, by Native States and Local Funds.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

Land revenue, abkaree, &c.	Sale of Stamps.	Judicial fees and receipts.	<i>Electric Telegraph and Postal collections, including sale of stamps.</i>			Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
			Electric Tele- graph.	Postal.	Total.		
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
45,545 11 0	17,197 10 0	1,926 13 3	22,931 15 10	1,09,239 3 5	1,32,171 3 3	950 11 3	1,97,792 0 9

[50]

II.—Payments by Native States.

Contributions to Contin- gents.	Tributes assigned to British Government.	Tributes paid through Bri- tish Government.	Fixed payments for istum- rar lands.	GRAND TOTAL.
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
3,47,132 13 8	2,26,955 7 8	2,36,944 0 0	27,194 5 6	8,38,226 10 10

254. A sum of Rupees 3,57,228 has been paid during the past year by Maharajah Holkar towards the capitalization of the Indore contribution towards the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps, which has been remitted to the Comptroller General for investment in Government Securities under the terms of the engagement on this subject.

255. *Opium*.—The revenue realized during 11 months of the past year from the pass duty on opium under export to Bombay amounted to Rupees 1,75,56,000,* or Rupees 34,44,000† short of the estimate for the full year of 12 months.

* £1,755,600.

† £344,400.

The reduction of the year by one month would explain a falling off in the exportation to the extent of about 3,000 chests, or Rupees 18,00,000‡ duty; and the remaining deficit of 2,740 chests, or Rupees 16,44,000,§ is considered to have been due to the uncertainty of the China market, which affected the Bombay market and prevented there being any brisk demand for the drug in the latter during the last six months of 1866.

The average price in China for the whole 11 months was 786 Dollars, or Rupees 1,766-8|| per chest, but it ranged during that period from 690 to 880 Dollars, Rupees 1,552-8¶ to Rupees 1,980, the lowest figure occurring in July and the highest in September.

|| £176-13.

¶ £155-5 to £198.

256. The estimate for the current year 1867-68 is 34,000 chests, yielding a revenue of Rupees 2,04,00,000,** and there is, so far as I can judge at present, every probability of that figure being reached, though, as this must depend on the state of the China market, it is impossible to speak with certainty on the point.

** £2,040,000.

As already stated in the 1st Chapter of this Report, the average annual exportation of the drug during the last 10 years has been 34,729 chests.

SECTION II.—*Local Funds*.

257. Though the account of the local funds does not properly come under the head of this chapter, it is entered here as the most convenient place for noticing it, there being no "finance" chapter in this Report, in which it would otherwise appear.

258. The local funds under the control of the Central India Agency may be classed under four main heads, *viz.*—

I.—Cantonment Local Funds.

II.—Agency Local Funds.

III.—Funds raised for special purposes.

IV.—Collections from local road dues under the management of Political Officers, but divisible amongst the Native Chiefs or Hukdars.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Mhow. | 3. Gwalior. |
| 2. Neemuch. | 4. Nowgong. |
| 5. Nagode. | |

No. I.—Includes the funds raised for local purposes in five British cantonments named in the margin.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Indoro Residency. | 4. Western Malwa. |
| 2. Gwalior. | 5. Bheel Agency. |
| 3. Sehore. | 6. Deputy Bheel Agency and Maunpore. |
| 7. Goona Agency. | |

No. II.—Those of the seven Agencies similarly noted.

No. III.—Those raised for educational purposes, dispensaries, boundary settlements, &c.

No. IV.—Collections on account of the Maunpore and Ali Rajpore road dues, and the funds connected with the former.

259. The annexed Table shows the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the several funds under these four heads during the year under report, the grand total being—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	4,03,659	9	7
Disbursements	...	...	...	...	2,54,906	10	2
Balance in hand on 31st March 1867					1,48,752	15	5

			Balance on 31st March 1867.		
ants to arers in d dues.			Miscellaneous.	Total.	
. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—	.....		12,807 14 10	60,424 7 8	18,845 10 0
II.—	.....		5,650 7 3	50,975 12 0	23,700 6 2
III.—	.....		2,960 5 9	32,256 4 2	16,757 9 4
IV.—	6 0 1		228 3 11	1,11,250 2 4	89,449 5 11
	6 0 1		21,646 15 9	2,54,906 10 2	1,48,752 15 5

CHAPTER V.—*Education.*

260. *Educational Institutions.*—The annexed Table shows in an abstract form the number of educational institutions under the supervision of British Officers in Central India, with an account of their income and expenditure, and of the daily average attendance at them during the past year :—

	No. of Schools.			Daily average attendance of Pupils.				Expenditure during 1866-67.			Source and amount of income during 1866-67.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	English class.	Persian and Oordoo.	Hindee and Mahratta.	Total.	Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other charges.	Total.	Grant-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. land cess and grants-in-aid from Local Funds or Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.
Agency and Cantonment Schools ...	5	1	6	174	238	398	810	Rs. 11,701	Rs. 3,661	Rs. 15,362	Rs. 3,150	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 8,442	Rs. 884	Rs. 14,976
District Schools (Maunpore Pergunnah and Native States under management) ...	31	3	34	9	34	593	636	2,967	605	3,572	165	3,305	280	50	3,800
Totals ...	36	4	40	183	272	991	1,446	14,668	4,266	18,934	3,315	5,805	8,722	934	18,776

from which it will be seen that, as compared with the previous year—

		In 1866-67.	In 1865-66.	Increase in 1866-67.
The number of schools is	...	40	against 26	14
The average daily attendance	...	1,446	„ 1,311	135
The expenditure	...	Rs. 18,934	„ Rs. 16,167	Rs. 2,757
The income from all sources	...	„ 18,776	„ „ 17,949	„ 787

the average annual cost of each pupil in the Agency schools was Rupees 18-8, of which Rupees 3-14-3 was borne by Government and Rupees 14-9-9 provided from local and private sources.

The average annual cost of each pupil in the District Schools was Rupees 5-10-6, of which about 4 annas was borne by Government and the remainder provided from local or State sources.

The high rate of cost in the Agency schools is entirely due to the large expenditure of the Sehore School.

The number of pupils borne on the rolls was much in excess of that shown above under the head of daily attendance.

261. The principal of these institutions, as stated in last year's Report, is the Schore School, which has been lately inspected and reported on by the Director of Public Instruction of the Central Provinces, under whose advice an application is about to be made for the affiliation of the institution to the Calcutta University.

The Directors' Report of the standard of education and the progress of the pupils was not as satisfactory as might be desired, but the school has suffered for some time past from the want of a 2nd English Master, and the Head Masters being over-worked in consequence; and it is hoped that, with the removal of this drawback and the entertainment of other qualified teachers to fill existing vacancies, as also the establishment of scholarships and the adoption of other improvements that have been recommended, and for which provision has been made by increased contributions from some of the Chiefs, aggregating Rupees 960 annually, the institution will be found to work up to the standard expected of it.

The school has been recently joined by some of the minor petty Chiefs of the Bhopal Agency, and the Political Agent hopes that others will follow their good example.

262. The Sehore girls' school is reported to progress favorably, a Head Mistress having been secured for it who was formerly a teacher in the Byculla School at Bombay. The system is stated to be good and the results satisfactory.

The daily average attendance was 72, but the names on the roll exceeded double that number. Many of the pupils were, however, about to leave consequent on their marriage.

A large school-house has been erected for this institution at the cost of the local funds of the Agency.

263. During the past year two new schools were opened in the Mannpore Pergunnah and eleven (of which two were for girls) in the Burwanee State; and the attendance of pupils has increased in these districts by 28 and 37 per cent. respectively.

The other schools included in the above Table do not call for special notice.

264. The Zoroastrian School at Mhow, referred to in my last Report, is still maintained by the Parsees of that cantonment.

The daily average attendance of pupils during the past year was 59, consisting of 28 Parsees, 6 Christians, and 25 Natives, against 71 during the preceding year, showing a falling off of 12. Of the above number 50 were instructed in English.

The income, derived wholly from fees from the pupils, was Rupees 732 against an expenditure of Rupees 1,992, the deficiency being made up from the general fund, which is stated to be now exhausted. The Parsees at Mhow have, however, engaged to make up a monthly sum of Rupees 44 towards the support of the school up to the end of July 1868.

An unpaid balance of Rupees 11,000 is still due for the construction of the building used by this school, of the liquidation of which there is no present prospect.

CHAPTER VI.—*Public Works.*

265. The Department of Public Works within the Native States of Central India is under the control of three different Local Governments and Administrations; the Public Works in Malwa and on the southern portion of the Agra and Bombay road being under the direct control of this Office; those in Gwalior, Bundelcund, and on the northern portion of the Agra and Bombay road under the Government of North-Western Provinces; and a portion of the road between Jubbulpore and Mirzapore under the administration of the Central Provinces.

266. The executive divisions under the immediate control of this Office are—

I.—The Mhow Division.

II.—Malwa Division, Agra and Bombay road.

III.—1st Division Mhow and Nusseerabad road.

IV.—2nd Do. do. do.

267. The budget allotment sanctioned for the year under review was Rupees 12,00,000, but was subsequently reduced to Rupees 11,81,200, the main heads of service being—

Military ...	...	...	...	Rupees 6,40,000
Civil ...	...	...	...	„ 46,565
Communication ...	...	...	...	„ 3,38,525.
Establishment ...	...	...	...	„ 1,42,110
Tools, &c. ...	...	...	...	„ 14,000

SECTION I.—*Military Works.*

268. In the cantonment of Mhow permanent accommodation on the scale sanctioned by Government for European troops has to be provided; many of the buildings now occupied being either temporary or unsuited for the purpose, and the lower floors of the existing permanent buildings being used as dormitories.

Plans and estimates for the new permanent buildings are under preparation, and a quantity of material has been collected.

269. During the past year quarters for 40 families of the Artillery have been nearly completed, ridge ventilation, glazed windows, and ceilings have been given to the Heavy Battery Barracks, and new doors and windows provided for the Horse Artillery Barracks.

In the Cavalry lines four blocks of Staff Sergeants' quarters have been altered and improved, new stair-cases completed in the barracks, and a stable converted into temporary quarters for married men.

For the European Infantry Regiment Sergeants' quarters are being altered and improved, stair-cases have been provided in the permanent barracks, out-offices constructed for the Sergeants' quarters, and glazed windows provided for the hospital.

A machine for pulling punkahs has been fitted up on trial, which promises to be a success, and to effect a considerable saving in labor.

The latrines attached to the barracks of the three arms have been altered, so as to admit of the introduction of the dry conservancy system; private ablution rooms have been added to the bath-rooms, urinaries constructed, and numerous petty works executed for the comfort and convenience of the troops.

Quarter-guards and cells have been constructed for both the Native Infantry Regiments; and two new wells are being dug, which promise to yield an ample supply of water.

270. The drainage of the north-east portion of cantonment has been completed, temporary bunds constructed to retain the water in the streams which form the east and west boundaries of cantonments, and the roads and drains have been kept in repair.

271. At Indore the latrines of the European barracks and hospital have been altered to suit the dry system of conservancy; and barracks for the wing of Native Infantry have been entirely reconstructed.

- | | | |
|---------------|--|------------|
| 1. Indore. | \| | 3. Augur. |
| 2. Mehidpore. | | 1. Schore. |

272. At the minor military stations nothing has been done during the year requiring notice.

The site for the new cantonment at Mehidpore is still undecided, the recommendation of the Committee that assembled to settle the point not having been concurred in by Major General Adams, C. B., Commanding the Mhow Division.

273. The cost of original works executed during the past year aggregates Rupees 4,47,502, and a further outlay of Rupees 1,15,360 has been incurred in the preparation of materials.

SECTION II.—*Civil Works.*

274. *Buildings.*—There are few civil works in progress. The Mhow Church is being enlarged by the provision of side aisles, which will give 220 additional sittings.

A Post Office has been commenced at Mhow.

The foundations have been laid on three sides of the new Jail enclosure at Indore; the Residency Escort barraeks have been rebuilt; and fair progress has been made in the construction of an Office for the Political Agent at Augur.

SECTION III.—*Civil Works.*

275. *Communications.*—The Agra and Bombay road and the line from Indore to the Nerbudda, on the road to Khundwah, are the most important works under this head.

276. The Malwa Division of the Agra and Bombay road extends from Beowra, 112 miles north of Indore, to Boregurh, 100 miles south of Indore, on the borders of Khandeish.

During the past year several bridges have been completed on the portion north of Indore, amongst which are the Suncedy and Ubbapore bridges, each 3 spans of 20 feet, and the Punwarree bridge, 3 spans of 30 feet. The Oodnnkheree and Pursolen bridges have been built up to springing line, one culvert completed, and another built to springing line, and a stone causeway nearly finished in the 94th mile north of Indore.

Annual repairs to metal have been executed to the worst portion of the road; but owing to want of proper arrangement on the part of the Executive Engineer, the moorum, or disintegrated rock, which is used as a road covering, was not laid down in many places until the close of the rains, and the consolidation was, consequently, imperfect.

277. On the road between Indore and the Nerbudda towards Khundwah the following works have been executed during the past year:—

The Simrole and Bhore Ghâts were opened for traffic early in the year, and all the available labor has been concentrated on the Bhai Ghât, which will be completed during the current year. The opening of the two ghâts above mentioned has greatly facilitated traffic, and has accelerated the speed of the mails by several hours.

The portion of this road in the Nimar District, from the foot of the ghâts to the Nerbudda, was transferred to the control of this Office, from the administration of the Central Provinces, late in the season, and, having been very much neglected, could not be put in thorough order. The worst portions were, however, repaired, and metal collected for its proper completion during the current year.

The only stream of any consequence on this line between Indore and the Nerbudda is the Chooral River, which runs between the Bhai and Bhore Ghâts, and little progress has been made on the bridge over this river during the past year.

The piers and abutments have been completed, and as the springing line is eight feet above the flood level, it is proposed to complete the bridge with iron girders instead of stone arches, as originally designed.

278. The portion of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road within the limits of this Agency extends from Mhow to 10 miles north of Neemuch, a distance of 170 miles. The line has been marked out, and a considerable portion opened as a fair weather road. On the northern portion several small bridges and culverts have been constructed, and estimates are being submitted for completing the whole line as a first class road.

It is hoped that the negotiations now pending with the Native States concerned regarding their contribution towards the work may result in more money being made available for this important line, as nothing short of a bridged and metalled road is practicable for traffic on black cotton soil during a considerable portion of the year.

279. The survey and laying out of a district road to connect Jowra with Mehidpore has been recently completed by Lieutenant Miller, of the Central India Horse.

The work will be carried out by the States concerned.

280. The divisions of the Department of Public Works within the limits of the Central India Agency, but not subject to the control of the Agent, Governor General, to which reference has been made in paragraph 1 of this chapter, are—

1. The Gwalior Division, including Morar Cantonment, Gwalior Fort, Seepree.

2. The Gwalior Road Division.

3. The Nowgong Division.

4. The Bundelcund Roads' Division.

5. The Goona Division, Agra and Bombay road.

6. Certain lines of road in the Jhansee Division.

7. The northern portion about 110 miles of the 1st Division, northern road, in the Central Provinces.

281. In the Gwalior Division the principal works executed during the past year have been the construction of a masonry dam across the Morar River, forming a large lake, which is a great source of amusement to the troops.

The erection of barracks for married men, and of skittle alleys and fives courts for the Artillery and Infantry: a semi-permanent Protestant Church has also been erected, and a quantity of material collected for the Artillery and Infantry barracks and hospitals.

In the fort of Gwalior good progress has been made in the construction of permanent double-storied barracks for Artillery and Infantry, three married men's barracks have been completed, also fives courts, skittle alleys, and other minor buildings.

Several new batteries have been constructed, and the road from the fort to Morar put in repair.

282. In the Gwalior Road Division, which was established in September 1866, some progress has been made in the construction of the Agra and Morar loop line; annual repairs have been executed on the

different roads in the division; and material collected for the Residency and Political Agent's Office.

283. In the Nowgong Division new floors have been provided for the existing barracks, and an expenditure incurred of nearly two lakhs of rupees in collecting material for the new barracks.

284. In the Bundelcund Roads' Division considerable progress has been made on the Banda and Saugor road, and the Chutterpore and Dussan road; the Nowgong and Sreennggur road has been marked out, and surveys made for the road from Punna to the Kane River.

285. In the Goona Division, Agra and Bombay road, the embankment from Goona to Beowra has been completed to the full width. Metal is being collected, and considerable progress made in constructing bridges and causeways.

286. In the Jhansee Division the road from Jhansee to Nowgong, which passes partly through the territory of the Native States, has been marked out, and two miles of earth-work completed. The Duttia section of the Jhansee and Gwalior road, which was undertaken by the Duttia Durbar, and had made fair progress in the previous year, has had but little done to it during the past year for want of funds. Considerable progress was made in constructing the road from Jhansee to Seepree up to October 1866, when the work was stopped under the orders of the Government of India.

In the portion of the 1st division, northern road (under the administration of the Central Provinces), that lies within the limits of the Central India Agency, five bridges, varying in size from 3 arches of 18 feet span to 5 arches of 15 feet span, were constructed in the Rewah territories, and the road metal was kept in repair.

SECTION IV.—*Railways.*

287. The East Indian Railway extension line from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, of which about 88 miles traverse the territory of the Native States of Eastern Bundelcund, named in the margin, was close on completion at the end of the past year, and has since been opened, though not yet, it is believed, for passengers and general traffic.

Rewah.	Sohawal.
Kothee.	Nagode.
Punna.	Myhere.

Certain attempts to obstruct the running of the trains on this portion of the line have been noticed elsewhere, and it is hoped that the measures that have been taken with that object will prevent any recurrence of them.

The feeder roads in the Native territory in connection with this railway have been already referred to in paragraph 188 of this Report.

SECTION V.—*Public Works executed from Local Funds.*

288. The expenditure on Public Works from the local funds of the several Cantonments and Political Agencies under this Office is shown in the annexed Tabular Statement, such works as seem deserving of special mention being noticed in the column of Remarks.

Tabular Statement showing the expenditure on public works during the year 1866-67 from all Local Funds under the Central India Agency.

No.	CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.			Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remark.
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1.	Indoro Residency ..	..	..	...	1,470 2 8	1,470 2 8	
2.	Gwalior Agency ..	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
3.	Sehore ditto ..	..	..	7,500 9 0	523 12 10	8,023 5 10	A staging bungalow and a girls' school constructed, costing respectively Rupees 2,936 and Rupees 4,555-13-3.
4.	Bundeleund Agency ..	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
5.	Western Malwa ditto ..	..	..	25 0 0	253 13 11	278 13 11	
6.	Political Assistant, Goona ..	..	..	170 8 9	691 8 11	862 1 8	
7.	Bheel Agency ..	..	..	96 10 0	326 1 7	422 11 7	
8.	Deputy Bheel ditto ..	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
	I.—Maunpore Pergunah (Road and Municipal Funds)			1,518 4 3	100 0 0	1,708 4 3	
	II.—Maunpore Road Dues (10 per cent. and Nerbudda Bridge Funds and allotment for special repairs)			2,725 6 7	11,221 5 6	13,946 12 1	
9.	Mhow Cantonment ..	..	..	.....	1,257 5 9	1,257 5 9	
10.	Morar ditto ..	..	..	3,073 3 9	7,468 13 3	10,542 1 0	A Lock Hospital constructed in Sudder Bazar at a cost of Rupees 1,973-3-9.
11.	Neemuch ditto ..	..	..	3,640 10 6	1,104 2 0	4,744 12 6	Three latrines adapted to dry earth system at a cost of Rupees 1,785.
12.	Nowgong ditto ..	..	..	983 14 3	439 8 3	1,423 6 6	A new Kotwallee built at a cost of Rupees 700.
13.	Nagodo ditto ..	..	..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
	Grand total ..			19,753 3 1	21,946 10 8	44,699 13 9	

Note.—None of the other works whose cost is included in this Return call for special remark.

CHAPTER VII.—*Post Office.*

289. The only change during the past year in the Imperial Post Offices within the Central India Agency, of which a list was furnished under this head in last Report, has been the removal of the Post Office from the town of Jokahi in Myhere to Moorwarra in the Jubbulpore District of the Central Provinces. Excluding it, there were 33 British Post Offices open during the past year in these territories.

A branch Office from Indore has been also established at Simrole, at the junction of the Mhow and Indore roads, to the railway in Nimar.

290. There was no change during the past year in the postal lines, of which a list was also furnished in last Report, but the remark in No. 16 of that list was erroneous, the postal route from Nowgong to Nagode laying *via* Banda, and not Punna, as stated therein, though the latter is the direct route.

291. The length of the Imperial mail lines open within the limits of the Central India Agency during the past year was about 1,900 miles, on 514 of which the post was carried by mail cart and on the remainder by runners.

The opening of the Jubbulpore and Allahabad Railway will reduce the former by 104 miles, and will probably lead to some change in the existing Post Offices in the Native territory in that quarter.

292. The average speed of the mail cart service on the Indore and Agra line over the whole year was rather more than nine and quarter miles an hour, and the arrangements in connection therewith have been admirable, and reflect much credit on the energetic Superintendent, Mr. Manisty, whose difficulties in maintaining such a condition of efficiency have, I know, been very great, especially from the ravages of a singularly fatal disease, which has each year, I believe, for some time past attacked the horses on various parts of the line and carried off great numbers of them.

Two hundred and twenty-four casualties occurred from this cause during the last four months of 1866, of which 111 took place on 60 miles of road between Goona and Biowra.

293. The total number of letters, &c., received in the Post Offices of Central India within the divisions of the Superintendent of

Divisions of	For despatch.	For issue.	Total.
Superintendent of Mails at Goona	457,732	485,007	942,739
Inspecting Postmaster in Malwa	552,971	602,059	1,155,030
Total ...	1,010,703	1,087,066	2,097,769

of Central India within the divisions of the Superintendent of Mails at Goona and the Inspecting Postmaster in Malwa are shown in the margin, aggregating 2,079,769 covers.

The Return for the Post Offices within the Bundelcund Agency has not been received.

294. The cash receipts and expenditure of the mail lines and

Offices in the above two divisions were Rupees 58,004 and Rupees 3,27,594 respectively, as shown in the margin.

The total receipts from the department, including the sale

	Receipts in cash.	Expen- diture.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Superintendent of Mails at Goona ...	28,809	2,86,318
Inspecting Postmaster in Malwa ...	29,195	41,276
Total ...	58,004	3,27,594

of postage stamps, was Rupees 1,09,239.

295. There was a great improvement in the safe passage of the mails through the Native territory in Malwa during the past year. On this point the Inspecting Postmaster writes:—"Highway robberies, so frequent for many years, have almost entirely ceased. This is due to the more perfect precautionary measures that have been taken, *viz.*, the roads are well guarded and patrolled, especially on the Indore and Neemuch line, where robberies were constantly occurring."

The Inspecting Postmaster further observes, that the parcel mail on this line was often very valuable, thereby inducing attacks on it, which were at times attended with murder; but no outrages of the sort have occurred since the introduction, at the instance of this Office, of the practice of this class of mails travelling, on this line only, during the daytime instead of day and night, as formerly.

Two attacks on the mail on the Indore and Sirdarpore line were reported; but one was proved, on enquiry, to be a case got up by the runner, who was dismissed; and no loss was incurred in the other.

There was also one attack on a parcel mail waggon on the Great Deccan Road in Rewah territory, in which property valued at Rupees 4,500 was plundered, which the State has been called on to make good.

296. The service in this department has been performed efficiently and satisfactorily during the past year so far as it has come under the notice of this Office.

297. New staging bungalows were constructed at Sehore,* Now-

* From the Agency Local Funds. gong, and Nagode during the past year; and Maharajah Sindhia has recently contributed Rupees 3,000 towards the construction of one at Mundisore on the new Mhow and Neemuch line, where it is much required for the convenience of officers and others travelling by that route.

No. of Bungalows.	Receipts from fees.	DISBURSEMENTS.			Excess of disbursements over receipts.
		Estab-lishment.	Contingen-cies, fur-niture, &c.	Total.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
45	4,314	3,034	1,364	4,398	84

298. The Table in the margin shows the receipts and disbursements of the staging bungalows during the past year, the latter being slightly in excess of the former. The cost of construction of new bungalows and of repairs of the old ones is not included therein.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Electric Telegraph.*

299. Nothing requiring special notice has occurred in this department during the past year except the commencement of the new line from Indore to Khundwah, of which about 30 miles have been constructed.

300. The new Office at Rutlam was made over to the department at the commencement of the year, and sanction has recently been given for the purchase and conversion of a house at Indore at a cost of Rupees 10,000 for the same purpose.

301. The arrangements for the establishment and opening of Offices at Jowra and Mundisore, though sanctioned, have not yet been carried out.

302. The revenue realized from messages by the Offices within this circle during the past year amounted to Rupees 22,932.

303. The service of the telegraph in these territories has been well performed during the year so far as it has come to the knowledge of this Office.

CHAPTER IX.—*Military.*

304. There has been no change in the distribution of the military force in these territories since last Report, but Morar was strengthened during the past year by the joining of the 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry composing the garrison, which was not included in the tabular list given in that Report, while it was reduced by the four Companies of Europeans from Jhansee, which had previously garrisoned the fortress, that duty being taken by the European regiments of the cantonments.

305. The annexed Table shows the strength of the troops belonging to each military division or district within the limits of the Central India Agency :—

D E T A I L.	CAVALRY REGIMENTS.				ARTILLERY BATTALIONS.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	European.		Native.		European.		European.		Native.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
TROOPS OF THE LINE.										
Mhow Division, Bombay Army ...	1	472	1	316	3	336	1R. 3C.	1,001	4	2,437
Gwalior District ...	..	.....	1	469	4	405	1R. 3C.	955	2	1,432
Saugor District ...	..	.....	1	322	..	.....	6 Cos.	422	1½	998
Total ...	1	472	3	1,097	7	741	3R. 2C.	2,378	7½	4,867
LOCAL CORPS UNDER CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.										
Central India Horse, Bhopal Battalion, } Malwa Bheel Corps ...	..	.....	2	996	..	.....	..	.....	2	1,435
Grand total ...	1	472	5	2,093	7	741	3R. 2C.	2,378	9½	6,302

the whole consisting of—

- 1 Regiment of European Cavalry.
- 7 Batteries of European Artillery.
- 3½ Regiments of European Infantry.
- 5 Regiments of Native Cavalry.
- 9½ Regiments of Native Infantry.

or about 11,986 men of all arms, of whom 3,591 are Europeans.

306. The health of the troops at all stations was favorable, and there were no epidemics amongst them.

307. Considerable progress has been made during the past year in the construction of accommodation for the European troops and families at Mhow and Gwalior; and a quantity of material has been collected and other preparations made for the due progress of the extensive works still remaining to be carried out at these stations and Neemuch and Nowgong.

308. The proposed abandonment of the Mehidpore Cantonment for another site has not yet been put in execution, the ground selected for the purpose having been subsequently disapproved of by the Military authorities, who have finally decided that there is no suitable locality for a cantonment in that neighborhood. As Maharajah Holkar continues to object to the withdrawal of the force from the district, search is being made for a fitting site elsewhere within the latter's limits.

309. The Political Agent for Bundelcund has referred in his Report, under the head of "Public Works, Military," to the reported removal of the cantonment of Nagode to the neighboring Railway Station of Sutna (or Burdadee) and the formation of a new and model cantonment there, a fine site being available for the purpose, and the position being a central and important one.

It has, however, always been understood that the European detail (three Companies) at Nagode would rejoin its head-quarters at Jubbulpore, after the completion of the railway, as soon as accommodation was ready for it there; and if this is carried out, the question of establishing on the line a cantonment composed entirely of Native troops, however much it might be recommended by certain advantages, would, I presume, receive serious consideration before any step was taken with that object.

310. The condition of the local corps* under the orders of this

* Central India Horse.
Bhopal Battalion.
Malwa Bheel Corps.

Office was in every respect most satisfactory during the past year. The health of the men composing them was good, and their conduct generally was

exemplary and creditable.

Under the sanction of the Government of India the two corps of the Central India Horse have recently exchanged stations, a very desirable measure, from the high prices of food at one of them, which the Commandant, Colonel Daly, C. B., had long desired to effect.

CHAPTER X.—*Miscellaneous.*SECTION I.—*Surveys.*

311. The Topographical Survey has been in progress during the past year in the Gwalior territory and in Rewah and the neighboring States of Eastern Bundelcund.

The Rewah survey parties completed during the past field season an area of 1,409·3 square miles, making a total of 9,203·7 square miles finished and 16,305 triangulated since the commencement of the work. Of the former, 7,776·3 square miles are in Rewah and 1,427·4 in the Bundelcund States, leaving still for completion 1,890 square miles in Rewah and 2,500 in Bundelcund.

The Rewah Chief has continued to evade the payment of the contribution he engaged to make good towards this work, notwithstanding that the impropriety of such a course has been clearly pointed out to him; but it is hoped that the steps that are about to be taken with that object will result in his liquidation, without further delay, of the claim against him on this account.

This Office has not been supplied with information as to the operations of the Gwalior survey parties during the past year.

312. *Frontier Surveys and Demarcations.*—The demarcation of the Khandeish and Indore frontier line by the Commission employed on that duty in 1865-66 has been the subject of a lengthy appeal from the Indore Government, which has been reserved for special report by the Deputy Bheel Agent, Captain Cadell, v. c., one of the Commissioners, who has recently returned from England, there being no other officer in the Agency who was acquainted with the locality, and some knowledge of the latter being essential to a due understanding of the case. The grounds of the appeal are now undergoing a careful examination by that officer.

313. The completion of the demarcation of the frontier line between the Western States of the Bheel Agency and the territory of the Rewah Kanta Agency, in the Bombay Presidency, from the point to which it was laid down by Major Annesley's Commission in the hot season of 1866, southwards to the Nerbudda, will, it is hoped, be effected during the coming cold season, if the services of a competent officer can be made available for the purpose.

314. Two frontier boundary disputes, one between the Punna State and the Jubbulpore District, and the other between a Rewah village and the Kirwee Pergunnah of Banda, were taken up and enquired into during the past year by the Political Assistant at Nagode with the Civil Officers of those districts. The latter was finally disposed of, but the former will require to be reconsidered.

315. *Settlement of Boundary Disputes.*—During the past year the following number of boundary disputes between the Native States were adjusted under the orders of the British Political Officers :—

In Malwa 18 cases adjudicated and the demarcation carried out.

In the States of the Bhopal Agency 73 cases adjudicated.

In the States of Bundelcund 73 cases adjudicated, 315 remaining on the file for disposal.

The work yet remaining to be completed in the districts of Malwa and Bundelcund is very great, there being no defined boundary for immense lengths between many of the States, and new eascs of dispute continually cropping up from this cause. In the Bhopal Agency it is expected that the survey and demarcation of all the frontiers will be completed in the course of another year or so.

316. The appointment of a permanent Extra Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, for the settlement of boundary disputes in Malwa, which has been lately sanctioned, will, it is hoped, prove beneficial by placing the situation on a better footing, and ensuring a more systematized and efficient performance of this important duty.

SECTION II.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

317. The following Table shows the number of dispensaries open in these territories during the past year :—

NUMBER AND LOCALITIES OF DISPENSARIES.						DURING 11 MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1867.			
						Number of patients admitted or treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Cost.
No.	(I.—Under British Medical supervision.)								Rs. a. p.
11	Malwa Dispensaries (Indore Residency)	...	...	...	...	27,526	150	5,312	12,153 15 3
5	Bhopal Agency	...	...	...	...	12,308	34	3,074	1,812 10 3
4	Gwalior State	...	...	...	...	15,350	109	956	6,030 13 6
2	Bundelcund	...	...	...	...	970	11	120	1,327 0 0
	Total	...	...	...	...	56,253	304	10,071	22,224 7 0
	(II.—Not under British Medical supervision.)								
5	1 In Western Malwa Agency	...	...	...	...	2,012	42	181	1,207 9 3
	2 In Bheel Agency	...	...	...	...
	2 In Bundelcund Agency	...	...	...	...
27	Grand total	...	...	...	...	59,165	346	10,252	23,432 0 3

318. There are no Returns for three of the five dispensaries not under British Medical supervision, and of the other two, the expenditure of but one is included in the Table.

319. The following figures show the information contained in the above Table :—

Number of dispensaries	...	...	...	27
Do. of patients treated (at 24 of them) during the past year	...	...	...	59,165
Do. of deaths (at 24 of them) during the past year.	...	...	...	346
Do. of vaccinations returned for five of them	...	...	...	10,252
Cost of maintenance of 24 of the dispensaries	...	...	...	Rs. 23,432

320. Of the deaths returned in the Table, one-half occurred in the Indore and Neemuch charitable hospitals, in which many in-patients were received for treatment during the year. As noticed in last year's Report, most of the casualties in the former are generally pilgrims proceeding to, or returning from, the Hindoo shrine of Oonkar Mandhatta, on the Nerbudda, who but too often carry epidemic disease with them all over these territories.

321. *Vaccination*.—Ten vaccinators were employed during the past year in connection with the Malwa Dispensaries; the number of operations was somewhat in excess of last year, and there were fewer unsuccessful cases, the average of the latter being about 20 per cent.

The Bhopal Dispensaries return 3,674 operations, of which about 16 per cent. were failures.

The total number of vaccinations for all the dispensaries is, however, considerably less than that of last year, which is probably partly due to the exhaustion of subjects in the neighborhood of the British Agencies and stations, as at Goona, where the falling off this year is 3,700, the personal exertions of the Medical Officers having effected the vaccination of all the children, who form everywhere the chief proportion of operations.

Arrangements are in progress to procure the services of two vaccinators for the Rewah territory, where there is a large and hitherto almost untried field for the operations of this department.

The lymph in use in some places during the past year again proved to be bad; and in Jhabooa, where a vaccinator is maintained by the State, it failed entirely.

322. *New Dispensaries*.—New dispensaries were established during the past year at Tehree, Nursingurh, and Kilchipore, and one is to be opened at Muksoodungurh as soon as a Native Doctor can be found to take charge of it. It is further hoped that similar institutions will be shortly established at Seronje and Shoojawulpore.

In the Bundelcund States of Duttia, Chirkary, Chutterpore, and some others medical aid is afforded to the poor by State Native Doctors or Hukeems maintained for the purpose, but there are as yet no formally established dispensaries. It is intended, however, that this shall be the case on the completion of some other measures involving heavy cost to the States now on hand.

323. Of the dispensaries now in existence, one only, *viz.*, that in the Mannpore Pergunnah, is maintained at the cost of the British Government; all the others are kept by the Native States, or by the aid of local funds or contributions.

European medicines are supplied from the Government stores without charge to those at Rewah and Nagode; and the Chief of Myhere has recently solicited that the same consideration may be extended to that at his capital, on the ground that it, like the two others, affords medical aid gratis to travellers from British districts and *employés* in the Government departments, and has a claim to a like favor. The subject will be brought separately to the notice of Government.

324. There being an objection to the employment of Mahomedan Native Doctors in the Hindoo States of the Bhopal Agency, the Chiefs

are reported to have agreed to establish a fund for the training of Hindoos for the purpose, to be sent to the Agra Medical College.

I may add that there is much difficulty in getting competent Native Doctors to fill the continually increasing number of posts in which the services of this useful class of men are required.

SECTION III.—*Improvement in the breed of Horses in Central India.*

325. The establishment of Government stallions maintained for this purpose, under the charge of the Officer Commanding the Central India Horse, continues to be well looked after and usefully employed under the orders and arrangements of that officer, and the experiment promises to be highly successful, though the time for judging its practical result has not yet arrived.

326. A stallion for breeding purposes was purchased for the Burwani State, and posted for use at Burwani during the past year.

CHAPTER XI.—*Conclusion.*

327. It only remains for me, before closing this Report, to state, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the generally efficient and satisfactory manner in which the officers serving under this Office have performed their respective duties during the past year.

328. The successful arrangements of Captain Bannerman, Bheel Agent, for the apprehension of two notorious outlaws in his districts, Etia and Ramla, Bheel Naiks, which resulted in the capture of the former and the voluntary surrender of the latter, merit my special acknowledgment, as do those of Lieutenant Blowers, Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent, and the Native Superintendent of Burwani, Venent Rao, for the apprehension of the notorious rebel Bheel leader, Bheema Naik, of that State, whose capture was also achieved.

The good services of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson during his supervision of the States of Chirkary and Chutterpore were specially reported to Government on his withdrawal from those States last February, and deserve to be noticed here.

The efforts of Major Osborne, c. b., Political Agent in Bhopal, to induce the Chiefs under his Office to establish dispensaries within their limits merit acknowledgment.

329. The following changes have taken place amongst the Agency Officers during the year under report:—

Major McMullin, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, died in June 1866, when on his passage home on medical certificate, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, on special duty in Bundelkand.

Major Hutchinson, Political Agent, Gwalior, proceeded home on medical certificate in February 1867, and was succeeded by Colonel Daly, c. b., Commandant, Central India Horse and Political Agent in Western Malwa, whose place in these appointments was taken by Colonel C. T. Chamberlain, c. s. i.

(This last-named officer has since been appointed to the Command of the Gwalior District.)

Captain Kincaid, Boundary Settlement Assistant in Bhopal, was transferred to Nowgong as Cantonment Magistrate, being succeeded as Boundary Assistant by Lieutenant E. Temple, Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion; and Major Hayward, of the Bombay Staff Corps, was appointed to the new post of 3rd Assistant Agent, Governor General, for the Boundary Settlement.

Captain Martin, Political Assistant at Goona, having accompanied his regiment (the 2nd Central India Horse) to Augur, has been succeeded in the political charge at Goona by Captain Bradford, 2nd in Command of the 1st Corps of that Force, and formerly Political Assistant in Western Malwa, who had recently returned from furlough to Europe.

330. In the Public Works Department Major C. Pollard, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Rajpootana Circle, was transferred, at the close of the year, to Nagpore as Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces, being succeeded by Major A. Cadell of the same corps.

The exertions and labors of the former officer, amidst many perplexing and harassing difficulties, in the performance of his responsible duties during his three years' incumbency of the post of Superintending Engineer of this Agency, were most zealous and unremitting, and, with his efforts to give a high tone to the department under his control, merit my warmest acknowledgments.

His successor, Major Cadell, has applied himself with equal zeal and vigor to his charge, and has already done much towards pushing on the extensive works that have yet to be constructed.

Of the Executive Engineers, Captain Falconnet and Major Francis have continued to work with zeal and efficiency, and merit commendation.

INDORE RESIDENCY, }
The 24th August 1867. }

(Sd.) R. J. MEADE,
Agent, G. G., for C. I.

